

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.



No. 3582.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1896.

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NOTES—English Words from Romance Sources—The Drought and the Rain—Harmony in Verse—Dog Story—Weeping Infant—Translation—Life of Sheridan—D. Colwall—Horatiana—"Sicker"—Coleridge and Sainte-Beuve—Grace Darling Monument.

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LITERATURE

The Tale of Balen. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. (Chatto & Windus.)

In selecting a story from the Arthurian cycle for the subject-matter of a separate poem Mr. Swinburne was pretty sure to adhere closely to the legendary material before him. That historic conscience which was strikingly seen in his 'Bothwell' and 'Mary Stuart' (seen sometimes, indeed, to the disadvantage of each tragedy, considered as a work of art) he was pretty sure to take with him into those archives of legend in which the mind of man is imaged far more truly than in all the lying mirrors of Clio.

Every incident of Malory's finds a place in the poem, save such incidents as are merely Malory's working material to link the episode with the main story. In those few cases, however, where Mr. Swinburne does venture to depart from the lines of the prose narrative, he departs in order to seek and to find beauties such as Malory never dreamed of. A notable instance of this occurs at the end of the poem, where Malory himself most beautifully describes the fatal fight in which the two brothers Balen and Balan slay each other in mistake, owing to Balen's having donned the coat and shield of a conquered foe, and so disguised himself, to the ruin of both brothers:

And Balan, younger born than he
Whom darkness bade him slay, and be
Slain, as in mist where none may see
If aught abide or fall or flee,

Drew back a little and laid him down,
Dying: but Balen stood, and said,
As one between the quick and dead
Might stand and speak, "What good knight's head
Hath won this mortal crown?"

What knight art thou? for never I
Who now beside thee dead shall die
Found yet the knight afar or nigh
That matched me." Then his brother's eye
Flashed pride and love; he spake and smiled
And felt in death life's quickening flame,
And answered: "Balan is my name,
The good knight Balen's brother; fame
Calls and miscalls him wild."

The cry from Balen's lips that sprang
Sprang sharper than his sword's stroke rang.
More keen than death's or memory's fang,
Through sense and soul the shuddering pang

Shivered: and scarce he had cried, "Alas
That ever I should see this day,"
When sorrow swooned from him away
As blindly back he fell, and lay
Where sleep lets anguish pass.

But Balan rose on hands and knees
And crawled by childlike dim degrees
Up toward his brother, as a breeze
Creeps wingless over sluggish seas
When all the wind's heart fails it: so
Beneath their mother's eyes had he,
A babe that laughed with joy to be,
Made toward him standing by her knee
For love's sake long ago.

And there low lying, as hour on hour
Fled, all his life in all its flower
Came back as in a sunlit shower
Of dreams, when sweet-souled sleep has power
On life less sweet and glad to be,
He drank the draught of life's first wine
Again: he saw the moorland shine,
The rioting rapids of the Tyne,
The woods, the cliffs, the sea.

The joy that lives at heart and home,
The joy to rest, the joy to roam,
The joy of crags and scaurs he clomb,
The rapture of the encountering foam
Embraced and breasted of the boy,
The first good steed his knees bestrode,
The first wild sound of songs that flowed
Through ears that thrilled and heart that glowed,
Fulfilled his death with joy.

So, dying not as a coward that dies
And dares not look in death's dim eyes
Straight as the stars on seas and skies
Whence moon and sun recoil and rise,
He looked on life and death and slept.
And there with morning Merlin came,
And on the tomb that told their fame
He wrote by Balan's Balen's name,
And gazed thereon, and wept.

For all his heart within him yearned
With pity like as fire that burned.
The fate his fateful eye discerned
Far off now dimmed it, ere he turned
His face toward Camelot, to tell
Arthur of all the storms that woke
Round Balen, and the dolorous stroke,
And how that last blind battle broke
The consummated spell.

"Alas," King Arthur said, "this day
I have heard the worst that woe might say:
For in this world that wanes away
I know not two such knights as they."

This is the tale that memory writes
Of men whose names like stars shall stand,
Balen and Balan, sure of hand,
Two brethren of Northumberland,
In life and death good knights.

It required some courage to enter into competition with a prose writer like Malory, who, if his true place is in the front rank of the great prose writers of England (as we think it is), owes that place more to his style than to the skill with which he has selected and arranged the stories of the Arthurian cycle. Evidently Malory had Lancelot and Guinevere on the brain, the former of whom does not figure in Geoffrey of Monmouth's priceless chronicle, which was the fount and origin of England's epic. In order to focus the interest on these two lovers Malory is content to curtail a story like that of Tristram and Iseult (which, although originally unconnected with the Arthurian cycle, had become, when Malory wrote, an important part of it) by robbing it of the final scene—that scene universally acknowledged to be the greatest in all poetry, which Mr. Swinburne has rendered so splendidly in 'Tristram of Lyonesse.' However, when Malory has once got fully under weigh he has a style which for poetic concreteness of diction, for sweet freedom from prose rhetoric and

prose self-consciousness, has been rarely equalled. And this is how Malory describes the fight between the two brothers:—

"Then they went to battle again so marvellously, that doubt it was to hear of that battle; for the great blood-shedding, and their hawberks unnailed, that naked they were on every side: at last Balan, the younger brother, withdrew him a little, and laid him down. Then said Balin le Savage, 'What knight art thou? for ere now I found never no knight that matched me.' 'My name is,' said he, 'Balan, brother to the good knight Balin.' 'Alas!' said Balin, 'that ever I should see this day.' And there-with he fell backward in a swoon. Then Balan went on all four, feet and hands, and put off the helm of his brother, and might not know him by the visage, it was so full hewn and bled; but when he awoke, he said, 'O Balan, my brother, thou hast slain me, and I thee, wherefore all the wide world shall speak of us both.' 'Alas!' said Balan, 'that ever I saw this day, that through mishap I might not know you; for I espied well your two swords, but because ye had another shield, I deemed you had been another knight.' 'Alas!' said Balin, 'all that made an unhappy knight in the castle, for he caused me to leave mine own shield to our both's destruction; and if I might live I would destroy that castle for ill customs.' 'That were well done,' said Balan, 'for I had never grace to depart from them, since that I came hither, for here it happened me to slay a knight that kept this island, and since might I never depart, and no more should ye, brother, and ye might have slain me, as ye have, and escaped yourself with the life.' Right so came the lady of the tower with four knights and six ladies, and six yeomen unto them, and there she heard how they made their mourn either to other, and said, 'We came both out of one tomb, that is to say, one mother's belly, and so shall we lie both in one pit.'"

It will be seen that Mr. Swinburne's Homeric touch about the reminiscence of childhood, the highest thing that English poetry has done for many a year, is entirely his own. His fidelity to the legend, however, is, it will be seen, extraordinary, but we do not suppose that any true poetic artist will blame him for that.

Being part of what may in the deepest sense be called a natural growth, the story of Balen is governed by the same *idée mère* that governs the entire cycle of which it forms a part; and as we have so often said in these columns, the poet who disturbs the *motif* of any legend takes upon himself to rewrite that legend from beginning to end. Now the true artist knows that greater and truer than the art of any individual man is the legendary art which springs from "the great man Mankind" (to use Pascal's phrase), because in this art is incarnated the lore that all the ages have been teaching the human race from its very birth. The true artist knows, for instance, that if the tragic mischief of tragic legend is always the same, the conspiracy between Circumstance and Doom, that is because mankind has suffered a long experience of that conspiracy—it is because the "great man" knows only too well that even as a cat plays with a mouse, giving the prisoner many an apparent and delusive chance of escape, but never a real one, so do the conspirators Circumstance and Doom play with the victim Man, round whom, and for whom, is spun that web which has been a-weaving ever since he awoke to the proud sorrow that set him apart from nature's

other children. In regard to that wild-wood of British and continental legends which sprang up so rapidly around the growths of Geoffrey of Monmouth's splendid and unique imaginative genius, this heart-thought of all tragedy declares itself everywhere. No wonder, then, if it is the heart-thought of Malory's narrative. Never is it far away in the background of even the most unimportant episode. Nor is there any episode, howsoever daring, howsoever amenable to the shallow strictures of moralists of the Roger Ascham type, which does not impress the reader with the one great teaching of the lesson of life, that behind Circumstance and Doom there lives and works another power more mysterious and more potent still—a power whose arm, directing the stroke of these conspirators, is always busy, strengthening the strength of right, and sapping the strength of wrong. For not even the Buddhists with their sublime doctrine of Karma have taught more clearly that every good and every bad act, every good thought and every bad thought, carries within itself its own inevitable consequence by the unconscious sequence of cause and effect, than does the great cycle of Arthurian legends—than do, indeed, all the great legendary cycles of the world. This it is which makes the legendary lore of a country so sacred that no true artist will tamper with it. *Æschylus* in the 'Oresteia,' *Sophocles* in the 'Edipus Rex,' *Shakespeare* in 'Macbeth,' have all shown that the supreme dramatic artist is he who in this matter faithfully follows the legendary art of the "great man Mankind." And if they have done this, have they not shown their artistic cunning as clearly as they have shown their reverence? For the idea of the conspiracy between Circumstance and Doom is as much suited for dramatic treatment in romantic drama, where expectancy and surprise are held in equipoise, as in classic drama, where expectancy alone is the *vis matrix*.

With regard to the Arthurian cycle, it is not merely in the story of Arthur as a whole that this conspiracy between Circumstance and Doom is seen working; it is the main spring of most of the episodes. Balen is the incarnation of manly life unweakened by sin. Not by the strength of his muscles does he achieve what the mightiest men of Arthur's court have tried in vain to do, but by the strength of the conqueror Virtue. And the moment that Balen misses the support of Virtue, the moment that he is told by the Maiden of the Sword that, although it was right of him to show the strength of a virtuous man by pulling the sword from the scabbard, to confiscate the sword is to do wrong—from that moment we know that this wrongdoing will bring its own punishment, from that moment we know that the conspiracy between Circumstance and Doom has begun its work, from that moment we know that

The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to plague us.

We know that the mysterious force of a virtuous life, which made him stronger than all the heroes of the Round Table, has left Balen, and from this point expectation and

surprise begin to march hand in hand. Every incident that occurs in the story of Balen seems to threaten the catastrophe; and although the catastrophe is again and again delayed in coming, never for a moment do we doubt that come it must in the end. This story teaches the doctrine of the omnipotence of right as clearly as it is taught by the entire prose epic of Malory—as clearly as it is taught by a greater than he, Geoffrey of Monmouth, who tells of Uther's rape of Ingerna. It is from the mysterious anointing of Virtue alone that the Northumbrian hero derives his strength. For the man whose strength is Right, Circumstance and Doom are the yoked steeds who draw his chariot towards the goal.

Mr. Swinburne's passion for beauty seems to be growing with the growth of his years. This, however, is not uncommon with great poets. It was so with him who, in the 'Idylls of the King,' told the story of Balen in a different way, yet with great beauty. The loveliness of many stanzas of the poem before us is so great as to be almost intoxicating. Upon natural objects, such as flowers, trees, waters, the rising and the setting of the sun, the poet no sooner seems to have said the last possible word of beauty than another word more beautiful still comes up. After all the fine things about the dawn which have been said by poets from Homer downward, he still finds, in the introduction of the Maiden of the Sword, a new image, surpassing in beauty almost all that have gone before:—

But even as earth when dawn takes flight
And beats her wings of dewy light
Full in the faltering face of night,
His soul awoke to claim by right
The life and death of deed and doom,
When once before the king there came
A maiden clad with grief and shame
And anguish burning her like flame
That feeds on flowers in bloom.

There are pages on pages of such writing as this, in which the beauty of the world seems to possess the poet as by a kind of magic and lure him from his story:—

And down a dim deep woodland way
They rode between the boughs away
With flickering winds whose flash and play
Made sunlight sunnier where the day
Laughed, leapt, and fluttered like a bird
Caught in a light loose leafy net
That earth for amorous heaven had set
To hold and see the sundawn yet
And hear what morning heard.

There in the sweet soft shifting light
Across their passage rode a knight
Flushed hot from hunting as from fight,
And seeing the sorrow-stricken sight
Made question of them why they rode
As mourners sick at heart and sad,
When all alive about them bade
Sweet earth for heaven's sweet sake be glad
As heaven for earth's love glowed.

To have been able to pour such a wealth of the riches of poetry into a stanza so elaborate as that he has chosen is wonderful, almost too wonderful, for high poetry must never seem a *tour de force*. The stanza is, as will be seen, the same as that used by Tennyson in 'Launcelot and Guinevere.' It was not, however, this poem which suggested the method of Mr. Swinburne's poem, but 'Syr Percyvelle of Gales,' the stanza of which is something like that of Mr. Swinburne's poem—a stanza which seemed incomparably

difficult to work in until Mr. Swinburne's poem appeared in a stanza more difficult still.

The fact is that, even in couplets, octosyllabic lines are too *staccato* in movement for narrative unless varied by seven-syllable trochaic lines, as in Milton's 'L'Allegro' and in Tennyson's 'Lady of Shalott,' or else the old anapestic lilt, of which Coleridge alone among modern poets was a really great master, for Scott never learned Coleridge's trick of rounding off the edges of the extra syllables by alliteration and a careful use of liquids. Even 'Tam o' Shanter,' the greatest of all masterpieces in pure eight-syllable iambs, seems in many parts to require these variations. But in all arrangements other than that of the couplet, octosyllables are in metrical suggestion too epigrammatic for narrative, where the metrical idea should always be kept in subordination to the imaginative idea. But when we come to such reduplication of rhyme as we get in 'Syr Percyvelle,' and in those Provençal poets to whom has been traced the famous Burns stanza of 'Holy Willie's Prayer,' &c., we find a still more pronounced metrical idea and a still more epigrammatic suggestion. And then these reduplications of rhyme require enormous metrical skill in the poet who handles them. After a word has been once rhymed on, the only way in which the rhyme can be repeated without dislocating and weakening the metrical idea is to arrange the syntax of the stanza so that the sense of the verse cannot be completed until the repetitions of the rhyme are all got in—to treat the repeated rhymes, indeed, exactly as Dryden treated his triplets in the heroic line, where the sense knits the three lines as compactly as though they were only two. To achieve this is, of course, beyond the power of any but the greatest master of metre. Mr. Swinburne has in most cases, but not in all, achieved it. The book is dedicated—in the beautiful lines printed in the *Athenæum*, No. 3577—to the poet's mother.

The Makers of Modern Rome. By Mrs. Oliphant. (Macmillan & Co.)

It is perhaps superfluous to scrutinize very closely the fitness of the titles which authors please to assign to their books, but one cannot help feeling that Mrs. Oliphant has, presumably in the interests of apparent symmetry, gone almost beyond the limits of permissible irrelevance. The bulky volume called 'The Makers of Modern Rome' comprises, in truth, four separate books, connected only by the slender tie of dealing with various periods in the history of the city, of which one only can really be said to be correctly described by the title under which all are grouped. What had St. Jerome and his lady friends; or the three great Popes, two Gregories, one Innocent, who built up the mighty power which Boniface VIII. overstrained to the breaking point, so that long before "modern" times Rome knew it no more; or Rienzi, who lived mainly in the past—what had all these to do with the "making of modern Rome"? It is not till we reach book iv., "The Popes who made the City"—the Popes, that is, from Martin V. to Leo X.—that we can be

said to be fairly within the scope of the general title. Outside of classical antiquities, it may be said that three-fourths of what the modern tourist goes to Rome to see is the work, indeed, of the last two Popes of this series, Julius II. and Leo X.

This want of proportion between title and contents is a real injury to the book, which is, in truth, a kind of popular history of Christian Rome from the fourth century to the sixteenth, grouped, so to say, around the lives of various remarkable personages. Like most that the author writes, it is pleasant to read, save occasionally when, led astray perhaps by the magnitude of her theme, she inflicts upon her reader a sentence which is among other sentences what St. Peter's is among churches or the Colosseum among amphitheatres. There is one on p. 2 containing 160 words! Yet it is somewhat of a puzzle to see where Mrs. Oliphant expects to find her readers. People who go to Rome will hardly care for such a considerable addition to their luggage as the book would form; while those who really wish to study the subject will go to existing sources of information, which are neither scanty nor difficult of access. The world can hardly be clamouring for a history of Rienzi told in over a hundred closely printed octavo pages, and illustrated—as, indeed, the whole volume is—with sketchy little cuts, bearing no apparent relation to the adjacent text. Again, any one desiring to get a good idea of Gregory VII. would probably find that Sir James Stephen met his needs at least as well as Mrs. Oliphant.

The truth is, we fear, that the book must be pronounced too ponderous for pastime, not weighty enough for the purposes of the student, for which, indeed, the absence of references would anyhow unfit it, in spite of the good and useful index. Of course, authorities are occasionally mentioned in the text, and large extracts here and there given, from Petrarch, Platina, and some less familiar narrators; but the systematic reference to chapter and verse, without which real study is impossible, is nowhere to be found. On the other hand, in spite of such efforts to lighten the subject as may be found in the suggestion that if a certain learned Pope "had been a University Extension lecturer he could not have been more many-sided," or the comparison drawn (it is fair to say, with some apology) between Gregory VII.'s struggle over investitures and the causes which led to the disruption of the Scottish Kirk, the work cannot be recommended to persons in search of mere diversion.

However, after the few pathetic words with which Mrs. Oliphant prefaces her book, it would be ungracious to persist in this line of criticism. But if she, or her publishers, should ever find it possible to break the volume up into the four separate books of which, as has been said, it really consists, we cannot help thinking that it will render more effective service to those who use it as an aid or introduction to their study of later Roman history. If ever that time comes the author may like to substitute other forms for the awkward "pacificate," "codexes," and others *quas incuria fudit*, and to modify a sentence on p. 429 which seems to imply a confusion between the

return from the "Babylonish captivity" of Avignon and the termination of the Great Schism—events which were, it is needless to say, separated by nearly half a century.

Life and Letters of Fenton J. A. Hort. By A. F. Hort. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

"WHEN he passed away there was very little about him in the papers." These words, used by Prof. Jebb when addressing the meeting held at Cambridge to discuss the form which a memorial to Hort should take, were perhaps as significant as any spoken on that occasion. There is a certain refreshment in the very thought that just as in the most crowded parts of our busiest cities a few spots are still left where the ear can rest from the roar of competition, and the eye can escape from advertisements to verdure, so it is still possible, in an age when success is apt to be measured by notoriety, for a great man to live and work and pass away undetected by "the papers."

For no one, we think, would call Hort's life even a "comparative" failure, unless, indeed, he is prepared to apply that term to the life of all those who have influenced other men by intercourse and example rather than by writing or set discourse. "Among the younger workers in the same fields of study," we are told,

"there had grown up, as Professor Armitage Robinson says, 'a kind of cult.' 'There was doubtless,' he adds, 'an occasional exaggeration in our talk about him. But he had so seldom failed us, that we felt as if he really knew everything. Of the obscurest book we said, "Dr. Hort is sure to have it"; of the most perplexing problem, "Dr. Hort knows the solution, if he would only tell"; of any subject, "Dr. Hort will tell you all the literature." And indeed nothing seemed to have escaped him that had been done in any branch of theological research.' But the help which he gave was not always of the kind which the inquirer expected; although he would sacrifice hours to provide a younger scholar with a list of references which no one else could supply, he would rarely provide him with a ready-made opinion. 'He seemed to regard,' says Professor Robinson, 'the formation of opinion as a very sacred thing; he refused to prejudice by arguing with anyone who was beginning the study of a subject.'"

No doubt the fastidiousness specially characteristic of Cambridge, which has condemned so many scholars to what, so far as the outside world is concerned, is little short of sterility, was strongly marked in Hort. A considerable list of works, historical and theological, was planned by him, but never carried out. "Yet," says his son, "the labour so bestowed was not lost; it survives where the worker was well content that it should, in the finished works which others have been able to accomplish." Among other works he began upon "a life [*sic*] of Simon de Montfort, Grosseteste, and Roger Bacon," in a series of historical biographies intended for boys. "There are a good many chronicles to be read," he writes, "and I fear I shall have to spend some time in the MSS. of the British Museum and Tower." Again, "I shall have enough for my holiday with digesting Pauli, Eccleston, Adam Marsh, and Roger Wendover." Most writers, it may be feared, would have been content to abstract Pauli and leave the rest alone. Of course the book was never

written by Hort, but the works of Mr. Prothero and Dr. Luard got the benefit of the materials. Of his other work "much can only be traced in the little-read prefaces of obscure books."

The man being such, it was highly expedient that a memoir of him should be written, to show what a scholar's life may be. Of course there is rather too much of it—not too much, indeed, for those who share in any of Hort's many interests, or who think that the contemplation of such a life is at once a tonic and, as we have said, a refreshment in days when, perhaps more than ever before,

— blind and naked ignorance
Delivers brawling judgments unshamed
On all things all day long;

but for the "general reader," who, if he has heard of Hort at all, has heard of him only as a theologian, and may easily be deterred by two volumes of letters which he will probably assume beforehand to be of the kind usually associated with the names of eminent divines.

It may, therefore, be as well to mention that Hort was not only a first-rate classical scholar, but one of the best botanists of his time and no mean geologist; that he was keenly interested in questions of social and educational reform, calling himself a Liberal, while conscious, like all the truest Liberals, that more was to be done by improving the men than by tinkering the machinery, but interfering in controversy only from a desire for peace; that he found time to keep in touch with the best modern literature, especially poetry, but also fiction—in 1851 he writes in eulogy of a poem of Mr. Meredith's; in 1853 he is delighting in Matthew Arnold; in 1892 he "became enthusiastic over Stevenson's 'Treasure Island' and Mr. Barrie's 'Little Minister'"; and lastly, that he was one of the founders of the Alpine Club. Perhaps the most delightful element in the whole book is to be found in his letters from the Alps, whether in the early days when Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa could be contrasted with "the ordinary Swiss lions," and the Strahleck was "a really great expedition," or at a later time, when, broken down with overwork at home, he could no longer attempt the *grandes courses* in which he had formerly been a pioneer, and had to content himself with strolling and botanizing around the Rifel, or pottering on mule-back through the then almost unexplored valleys of the Graians. The letters are not of a kind that lend themselves to extracting; but those whose memories go back to days when Alpine travel (or exploration as it really was then) was the passion of the few, and not the fashion of the many, will find them instinct with all the spirit of that time. Probably no man, unless it were his friend Ball, knew the Alps better than Hort; certainly no man ever loved them better.

Many again will turn with interest to the letters which throw some light on the generous enthusiasms which prevailed in the middle years of the century—the years of 'Alton Locke,' 'Yeast,' 'A Good Time Coming'; when "the parliament of man, the federation of the world," seemed to many to be almost within the purview of practical politics. Hort came under the spell of Maurice, and saw a good deal of

the "Christian Socialist" movement of that day, which seems to have stirred Cambridge somewhat as the Tractarian movement stirred Oxford; though of course Cambridge took—as she always does take—such disorders far more mildly than "her more excitable elder sister."

This is hardly the place to say much of Hort's theological position. That he was a theologian to the core is clear from the first. Even in his undergraduate days, we are told, "he viewed all the movements of the time in connexion with theology." But with him theology was no merely speculative affair; indeed, he was first drawn to Maurice as to "a religious teacher who seemed to bring the doctrines and sacraments of the Church into relation with the needs of religious and social life." It is curious to find him at a somewhat maturer age observing that "it is at once Maurice's strength and his weakness that he can approach nothing except from the purely theological side." In essentials, though "he could not be classed as belonging to any definite party," Hort must be assigned to the High Church school. He had, we are told, a great dislike to the designation "Broad Church," both for himself and for others, and little sympathy with Dean Stanley's ecclesiastical policy, though "an ever-increasing affection for the man." But he was far too profound and accurate a scholar to shrink from any criticism or investigation, while the vast variety of his knowledge made him "enter into the aims and understand the points of view of men who pursued knowledge by widely different paths, and whose thinking led them to widely divergent opinions." His position is well indicated by some pregnant words of his own:

"Truth cannot be said to prevail where it is assented to on irrelevant or insufficient grounds; and the surest way to evoke its power is to encourage the strenuous confronting of it with personal life and knowledge."

If Hort had left nothing but his letters to his friends, one would still be able in some degree to understand the comment quoted from Henry Bradshaw, "Hort is so refreshing." Besides their admirable temper and expression, they are constantly lightened by little touches like the following:—

"Eusebius himself, the *Burnet of the early ages*, unmethodical and unfair, is yet full of interesting information."

"Leonardo's 'Last Supper'.....reminds me of one of Manning's sermons: one longs for a little more honest realism, even at the cost of some sweetness and refinement."

"I like your recommending to me to read the 'Plurality of Worlds' [this to Lightfoot]. It robs me of the fancied distinction of being the last man in Trinity to read it. We shall not differ about its merits and interest, though he does pat planets condescendingly, as if they were Newton's head."

Of Maine's 'Ancient Law' he writes in 1861:—

"As might be expected, it bears deeply on several weighty matters, and, though the public are hardly likely to find it out, is, I think, quite as important as 'Essays and Reviews.'"

The following words, written near the end of his life to a younger worker in his own field, express admirably the true scholar's frame of mind:—

"As far as my experience goes, the more one learns, the more one's sense of ignorance in-

creases, and that in more than double measure. We can only go blunderingly on according to the best of our lights, hoping that sooner or later the blunders will get corrected by others."

Rather too many small errors have, as is apt to be the case when letters are edited by any one but their writer, been allowed to pass. Some of them, such as "Fougie" for Fouqué and "Doune" for Donne, are most probably "literals." "Saas-Fée" (for Fee) is so common a blunder that even the writer's accuracy may have been betrayed into it. But "Knightsbridge Professor" is inexcusable in a Cambridge editor. In one place "play" has been allowed to stand with grotesque effect, where *pray* was clearly meant; and the meeting held after Hort's death in November, 1892, is dated February, 1892. Who a guide called (vol. i. p. 327) "Fitz von Almer" may have been it is hard to say. The *ductus literarum* suggests *Christian*, but history shows that Christian Almer was at that time elsewhere, acting, indeed, as guide to the "young Austrian" whom Hort and Lightfoot met returning from the Jungfrau when they were on their way to climb that peak, and who is spoken of in terms not wholly complimentary. The 'Nemesis of Faith' was not written by R. H. Froude. The notes might have been more helpful. We would, for instance, willingly give the information that "Sirach" means Ecclesiasticus in exchange for a reference to the passage in Sedgwick's 'Life,' where Hort inquires what view Sedgwick takes of Darwin.

A History of the Deccan. By J. D. B. Gribble. Vol. I. (Luzac & Co.)

In his preface Mr. Gribble states quite frankly that his work lays no claim to originality, its aim being merely to collect and weave into a consistent whole the stray threads of narrative relating to the Mohammedan occupation of the Deccan found scattered throughout existing translations of Persian historians and other works dealing with that period. A book of this kind fails necessarily in commanding the confidence accorded to the work of an original scholar, and in the present case the nature of the sources from which Mr. Gribble draws his materials raises a doubt as to the advisability of dispensing with criticism in the treatment of them. Recent research has shown that Firishta is by no means the trustworthy authority he has so generally been considered; and with regard to the various translations of Persian historians edited by Elliot and Dowson, on which Mr. Gribble has also largely relied, it is but too evident that, in many cases, these stand much in need of critical examination and revision.

Bearing in mind, however, the author's aim, we must concede that he has accomplished it. In a style easy and pleasant, though not remarkable for any great power or originality, he tells the story of the Mohammedan occupation of the Deccan, his first volume covering the period from the invasion of Alâu-d-Din in A.D. 1294 to the foundation of the independent kingdom of Haidarabad in 1723—a period which saw the rise of the Bahmani kingdom of Kulbarga; its decline and subsequent division into the five independent kingdoms of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Golconda,

Berar, and Bidar; the gradual absorption of these into the great Mughal empire; and the struggle of the latter with the growing Marâthâ power and with those internal elements of disintegration and decay which prepared the way for the foundation of the new kingdom under Asaf Jah.

The tale is one full of romantic incident and stirring adventure, and, if it fails to enthrall us, it is because we shudder at the inhuman cruelty and brutal selfishness of most of the actors in the drama. The history of Mohammedan rule, as we know it from the narratives of its own historians, is but too often the story of the brutal egotism of unscrupulous rulers, amid the mazes of whose intrigues it is difficult to trace even the dim outlines of a larger policy than that of self-aggrandizement. Here and there, it is true, there are notable exceptions, and the character of some wise and humane ruler breaks for a moment the surrounding gloom. But the light it sheds is dispelled at his death, and the clouds gather more darkly than before. All this is exemplified in the history before us, and in the invasion of Alâu-d-Din, followed as this was by the ruin and desolation of some of the fairest provinces of Southern India, we have an epitome, both as to methods and results, of that fierce struggle on the part of the Mohammedan power to gain a footing in the Deccan.

Amid this narrative of intrigue and struggle, pillage and bloodshed, on the part of the rulers, we look in vain for any information as to the condition of the ruled. Of the history of the great mass of the people the Mohammedan historian takes little account. Now and again some stray remark affords a lurid glimpse of the havoc and desolation carried to thousands of homes by the constant warfare of the times, but as to the life and conditions of the great masses of the population Mohammedan history is almost silent. To the court historian the intrigues and jealousies of his master's favourites were matters of more abiding interest than the customs, traditions, and institutions of the people, to which the modern historian has learnt to look for the illustration of those great principles underlying the growth and development of human society, the demonstration of which is the true function of history.

And yet in Mr. Gribble's volume there is much to interest which it would be unfair to overlook. If the society of that age developed a type of character from which the humaner instincts of nineteenth-century civilization shrink, it produced, nevertheless, some of the qualities which throughout all time have won the admiration of humanity. Dauntless courage and endurance, concentration of purpose and devotion are typical of not a few of the figures which crowd the canvas of Deccan history. Foremost among the characters compelling attention is that of Alâu-d-Din Hasan Gângû, founder of the Bahmani dynasty of Kulbarga. His rise from the position of a humble peasant to that of the creator of a powerful dynasty is characteristic of the age in which he lived—an age teeming with brilliant opportunities for such as knew how to seize and use them, one in which the race was most emphatically to the swift and the battle to the strong.

Meagre as are the details which have come down to us about him, they are enough to show the striking contrast which Hasan Gāngū forms to most of his successors, the jealousies, intrigues, and struggles of whom brought about the ruin of the kingdom he had raised to such power and prosperity. One other figure of even higher interest is that of Queen Chand, the daughter of Husain Nizām Shāh of Ahmadnagar, and wife of Adil Shāh of Bijapur—Chand Bibi, as she is still fondly remembered in her native land—one of the most remarkable women of her own or of any age. The history of Mohammedan rule, curiously enough, presents frequent instances of women, despite their rigorous seclusion, wielding considerable influence in State affairs; but it shows us few who have approached in nobility of character and power of intellect Queen Chand of Bijapur.

Not the least interesting part of Mr. Gribble's narrative is that which relates to the stand made by the native Hindu kingdoms against the encroachments of Mohammedan conquest, the superficial nature of which is very clearly demonstrated throughout. It is remarkable to note what slight pretexts served as an excuse to the invaders. Muhammad Shāh Bahmani ravaged Telingana to avenge a merely personal slight; while the carrying out of an insulting practical joke, made during a moment of intoxication, was his excuse for slaughtering thousands of the inhabitants of Vijayanagar. This kingdom was destined, both by its position and by the course of events, to remain for long the bulwark against Moslem advance in Southern India, attaining before its destruction in the middle of the sixteenth century a height of splendour and prosperity probably unsurpassed by any previous kingdom in India. Had either Vijayanagar or the other Hindu states pursued the policy of profiting by the jealousies of the rival dynasties which supplanted that of the Bahmanis; had they understood how to take advantage of those military changes inaugurated by the conquerors, whereby their armies came to be largely recruited from the native population, Hindu supremacy might have been restored in the Deccan and the Mughal conquest kept at bay. To a certain extent, indeed, Vijayanagar profited by the strife of her rivals, but before her power was fully consolidated the growth of her dominion frightened the kings of Ahmadnagar, Golconda, Bijapur, and Bidar into the coalition which subsequently destroyed it; while it was not until a later age that the Marāthā power reached a height enabling it to cope successfully with the foreign invaders.

One serious blemish in Mr. Gribble's book is his system of transliteration. In a popular work one does not, of course, expect the diacritical marks so freely used in those intended for scholars; but it is a great pity to accustom the public to our antiquated methods of reproducing foreign vowel sounds. Nor is this our only complaint. If a writer abides consistently by the system he has chosen, we can at least follow him, but the latitude of spelling which the author of the present work allows himself is bewildering to the reader. We have Tughlaq appearing as "Tughlik,"

and on two consecutive pages as "Tughlak" and "Toghluak." Nasru-d-Din appears on p. 20 as "Nusrud-din," and on p. 21 as "Nasr-ud-din." Firūz has three variants—"Feroze," "Firoz," and "Firoze." Dā'ūd appears now as "Daoud," again as "Daoud." These are a few instances out of several that have come under notice, and they are the more to be regretted as the general style of the book and the admirable photographs and drawings with which it is enriched leave nothing to be desired.

NEW NOVELS.

The Case of Ailsa Gray. By G. Manville Fenn. (White & Co.)

MR. FENN'S new story has more than one element of strength, and its principal weakness is that the author scarcely appears to have realized how strong a situation he had created. A chapter or two in further illustration of the character and motives of Ailsa might very well have been substituted for a few of the final surprises and agonies which are piled upon the true dramatic crisis; for a superabundance of the strenuous, even in a sensational story, only detracts from its vigour. Ailsa Gray, the young wife of the Vicar of Enys, a Channel Island parish, is a bewitching creature who undoes the souls of her husband's parishioners more rapidly than he can edify them, and the whole story turns on the effect of her somewhat indiscriminating sorceries. There are sundry heroes and heroines, one of the former being David Carey, a youth whose dignity as a hero is menaced by the peculiarity of his misfortunes. He is constantly being found in the most awkward predicaments, once absconding with the church plate, once caught by the vicar in his garden whilst another man was after the fruit, and again brought to bay with Ailsa in his arms, though he had no design against the honour of his friend. An excellent character is Chad Brim, fisherman and wrecker, whose rescue of Mr. Gray from a watery grave is admirably described. This is certainly one of the best of Mr. Fenn's stories, redeemed as it is from mere sensationalism by its strong and almost subtle human interest.

Honor Ormthwaite. By the Author of 'Lady Jean's Vagaries.' (Bentley & Son.)

'HONOR ORMTHWAITE' is a falling off from the little story that preceded it—'Lady Jean's Vagaries.' That was not free from amateurish touches, and was by no means a masterpiece; yet it had some promising moments. The present book is not long, but its laboured manner makes it seem longer than it really is. There is no sense of power about it. The people are carefully drawn and kept in a low-toned atmosphere; but it does not make them the least bit living, though there are good ideas in their treatment. Towards the end the author has rather run amok, as it were, and hardly seems to know what to do with her puppets. Perhaps, like some of her readers, she is a little relieved when the end comes.

The Sacrifice of Fools. By R. Manifold Craig. (Lane.)

It may be confidently predicted that this will be a popular story. Col. Craig is not precisely a literary expert. His style, whether

in the facetious or the pathetic mode, is very often enough to set on edge the teeth of the most hardened penny-a-liner; the vein of moralizing which runs through the book, coming to the surface whenever he wants to explain his somewhat far-fetched title, is cheap and irrelevant; his personages are the merest stock dummies, and their motives more or less inadequate. Yet such is the spell of a little mystery, especially Oriental mystery, a haunted bungalow or so, a deserted rock temple, a well with a subterranean passage, that the reader, a little ashamed of himself, goes on—undeterred by a gigantic ape, a tongueless African, a comic butler, by shikaris, shaitans, and other properties familiar to the gorgeous East—until he reaches the conventional ending. In charity to other readers it may be mentioned that no serious loss will be incurred if every page on which is found the name of Mrs. Rutherglen be ruthlessly skipped.

The Silk of the Kine. By L. McManus. (Fisher Unwin.)

MISS McMANUS assumes, we fear, on the part of her English readers, rather too much acquaintance with the Cromwellian period of Irish history and the Victorian period of Irish poetry. Not even the quotation on her title-page of a pretty stanza from Sir Aubrey de Vere enables the dull Saxon to guess at the meaning of her title, or its applicability to the story of a young Irish girl "transplanted" with her family from Monaghan to Connaught, almost kidnapped for a slave, and finally delivered from all her troubles by ways not unfamiliar to the student of romantic fiction. Similarly few will be quite so familiar with the details of "transplanting," or with the doings of "adventurers," "man-catchers," and "commissioners," as to be able to follow the thrilling adventures of Mistress Margery Ny Guire with the close attention to which perfect intelligence is essential. To those, however, who have something more than a vague notion why Cromwell's name is unpopular in Ireland, Miss McManus's little story may be commended.

Her Ladyship's Income. By Lorin Kaye. (Macqueen.)

'LORIN KAYE' is not a name which affords much clue to the writer's sex or status, but from the fact that in this work we find "damn" printed in full, while other "swear-words" are indicated by an initial and a dash, we shall probably be correct in inferring it to denote a young lady still in the conventional stage of revolt against convention. We sincerely hope that this inference is correct, and that the author does not wholly know what she is talking about; for a good deal of the story is, or it might be more correct to say, certain incidents in the story are, singularly offensive, and as it would have been perfectly easy, without detriment to the plot, to give them an altogether different turn, one can only suppose that they have been introduced out of respect to an imperfectly studied model. A decently honourable gentleman, such as Lord George Bohun is represented, would surely not have married an innocent girl at the bidding of a mistress of forty-three; nor would that mistress, an extremely depraved woman of the world, have expected any

great improvement in her own damaged reputation to result from such a step. The effect of Reginald Todd's marriage on his father's schemes—assuming that it would have affected them at all—would have been just the same without the grimy story of seduction and intimidation which precedes it, and of which there is nothing to show that the father had any suspicion. The truth is that, as the reader soon discovers, Lorin Kaye is an admirer of Mr. Meredith. Now to those who have read and admired Mr. Meredith for a quarter of a century one thing has always been clear: that whenever he became sufficiently popular to be imitated, funny consequences would ensue. As we pointed out some twenty years ago, he is a romancer in the strict sense of the term; that is, while making his characters act within the limits of the motives usual to human nature such as we know it, he places them amid surroundings which are unusual, at times to the verge of extravagance. He himself has the skill to tune his readers' minds till they accept his situations, and are satisfied that his people behave as they would be likely to do, granted those situations. But this is not every one's gift, nor Lorin Kaye's. Legal matters are terrible stumbling-blocks to the aspiring novelist; but it is seldom that one comes across anything quite so funny as the following:—

"Behold him now, a county gentleman, lord of the manor, owner of ancient acres, and all but entitled to hold a court leet. He had tenants by all sorts of tenures, and under all sorts of conditions; tenants by service, tenants whose leases accorded him *le droit de* [sic] *seigneur*. The lease of the Rookery Farm was granted on condition that the tenant should repair, with three men-at-arms, when necessary, to the Norman tower, there to defend the standard of the family. The tower had long since disappeared, but the clause in the lease remained."

The model will be recognized; but Mr. Meredith in his most fantastic moments never, we think, ventured to introduce feudal services into a lease. Nor did he ever say "episode" when he meant *incident*, or put a superfluous "o" into the last syllable of *phosphorus*.

Tom Grogan. By F. Hopkinson Smith. With Illustrations by Charles S. Reinhart. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE title-page is the only English part of this extraordinary book—a book which fills the mind with wonder. The first wonder is how any one could write so dull a story, and this marvel is eclipsed by the wonder how any one will read it—a problem that is swallowed in the miracle that such feeble trash has found publishers, and publishers, too, who stand in the front rank of the trade. We must explain it as the Italian inn-keeper explained what was incomprehensible to him in the American tourists' choice of food: "It is natural that coming from another world they have another stomach from we others [*noi altri*]." Only by some such variation in the human species can the issue of 'Tom Grogan' be explained; it is a tiresomely minute chronicle of a local American conflict between a female stevedore and the "Knights of Labour," and, judged by the Old World standard of literature and life, it is without a trace of either

in its composition. Nor is there one single thought nor one idea between the covers. The publication of such rubbish is deplorable, and it is thrice deplorable when it is stamped with the hall-mark of a good name. Again we wonder at the vanity and weakness of the mind that could write down such trash, and the vacuity that could be amused by it, and the blindness that could give a book so worthless to a world in which there is a plethora of good books.

The Carrisford Tablets. By J. Wilson, M.A. (Stock.)

MR. WILSON'S narrative is set back, in point of time, some two-and-twenty centuries, and its locality is pretty evenly divided between Babylon and Albion. A young Babylonian, after getting into a good deal of trouble in his own country, is sent by King Merodach-Baladan "to discover the tin mines of Kasdur"—a name which an author's note proceeds to connect with the Cassiterides. His misfortunes follow him to Albion, for there he is imprisoned in a cave, and consoles himself by inscribing his chequered story on a succession of clay tablets. It is the discovery of these tablets, and the deciphering of their cuneiform inscriptions, on the estate of Squire Wyndhurst of Carrisford, that has enabled Mr. Wilson to place before us the journal of Simran, the son of Ubal, the Chaldean. The author has not ventured to be historical, and he has, perhaps, ventured too much to be learned for the taste of the average novel-reader. His romance is fantastic, but unconvincing—and it is possible for an author to be convincing even when he professes to deal in fiction. Mr. Wilson does not, however, scorn the element of romance, and the character of Hethra, the Babylonian girl who follows the hero all the way to Cornwall, is sufficiently attractive.

James; or, Virtue Rewarded. By the Author of 'Muggleton College.' (Constable & Co.)

'JAMES' contains a fair allowance of smart sayings and amusing reflections on the ways of some English folk of various social grades. They cannot, however, be "conveyed" without suffering by the process, and their discovery must, therefore, be left to the reader's own sagacity. There is a good deal in the subject of the sketch, and especially in the treatment of it, that marks the cynical spirit; but the droll presentation of certain ideas and people is not altogether ill-natured. The career of James, the ambitious country youth, is traced with some shrewdness and cleverness, though it is at times slightly overcharged. The thing is a suggestion more than a finished picture, and many of the characters are used in a typical rather than a concrete sense. The author knows what he is about, and is well versed in the practice of "leaving out"—a negative, but important process in the fine arts. This method causes his book to wear a somewhat un-English air, though it is principally concerned with parochial and suchlike pictures of life in our islands.

Histoire du Montenegro et de la Bosnie. Par P. Coquelle. (Paris, Leroux.)

THIS book is a companion volume to the author's 'Histoire du Royaume de Serbie,'

though of a larger form, and perhaps otherwise more ambitious. In the earlier parts, however, it is mainly dependent upon Andritch's German history of Montenegro, as the author duly acknowledges. He does not pretend to have instituted any critical inquiry into the obscure and scanty sources of this history, but turns it into a panegyric of the Montenegrins, the flower of the Southern Slavs. All their rudeness, their vices of cruelty and treachery in war, their innate love of raiding and cattle-lifting, are condoned or ignored on account of their real heroism in mountain and guerilla warfare. Prince Nicholas is now making great efforts to civilize his rude and haughty subjects. Yet it seems hard for any one who has seen them to imagine a Montenegrin anything but a highwayman in the disguise of a shepherd or a patriot, dressed and armed as a bandit is dressed on the stage. M. Coquelle also minimizes the constant discord that has reigned among their local chiefs, and their insubordination to their acknowledged rulers—nay, the frequency with which these rulers have been attacked by assassins from motives of private revenge or clan insubordination. The shocking murder of the able and estimable Prince Daniel, father of the present ruler, is in the memory of many of us. Notwithstanding these serious defects, the inhabitants of the Black Mountain have always enlisted the sympathy of Europe, and of England, too (although our author constantly denies it), on account of the splendid assertion of their liberties against the Turks from the early years of the fifteenth century, when these invaders were subduing the Balkan peninsula, till the year 1880, when Montenegrin liberty and independence were formally recognized in the Treaty of Berlin. Bosnia and Servia fell easy victims long ago to the conquerors; Montenegro carried on the unequal conflict with surprising obstinacy. No doubt the mountaineers, who would not only make no formal submission to the Turks, but would not even observe an honest truce, raiding the neighbouring plains whenever they thought fit, must in the end have been subdued by starvation, if not by extermination, had not Peter the Great (in 1711) conceived the large policy of recognizing them as Slavs and co-religionists in a famous manifesto, of which the text is printed in this work. It was a masterstroke of the Tsar at the opening of his war with the Porte, and ever since that date the Montenegrins have kept up close friendship with Russia, even to the year 1877, when their revolt occupied Turkish armies and Turkish generals till the Russian passage of the Danube was accomplished.

The history of the relations of the Montenegrin Vladikas (prince-bishops), who sought sanction from the Tsars as head of the Greek religion, and obtained from them subsidies and diplomatic support, is well set forth by the author, and is, perhaps, the most interesting part of a history necessarily complicated, and dry from the want of the reader's intimacy with the awkward proper names with which the pages bristle. The great Vladika S. Peter, who reigned from 1782 to 1830, was a noble character who piloted his people with marvellous skill through an epoch of portentous change in

the rest of Europe. If the Albanians had not become Mohammedans, the combined forces of these mountaineers would have saved that part of the Balkan peninsula from centuries of Turkish tyranny. But in all the conflicts of the last three centuries the Albanians appear arrayed against their neighbours of Montenegro, even till the settlement of 1880, when their obstinacy in holding Dulcigno in the face of the fleets of combined Europe almost brought about another Navarino. The delays and evasions of the Porte in the face of European pressure at this moment, and the helplessness of the European concert without an appeal to actual force, are illustrated by this curious passage in modern history, and will prove instructive in view of present events. But it was probably the recollection of what happened at Navarino that made the Porte very uneasy at the demonstration, and exceedingly anxious to persuade the allied fleets to retire.

The campaigns of 1877-8, in which the Montenegrins defeated Mukhtar Pasha, and gave Suleiman Pasha so hot a reception in their gloomy defiles that his victory was no success, are told with vigour and clear understanding of the circumstances. It was the Turkish plan to send two forces, from the north and south respectively, to meet on the course of the Zenta, and then turn west to capture Cettinge. Said Pasha, advancing northwards from the fortress of Sputch, held by the Turks, was beaten back, but Suleiman Pasha, with a larger army, marched through the Donga pass southward, and after nine days' desperate fighting did succeed in effecting the junction close to Sputch. But whether his army was so maltreated that he was now powerless, or whether the Russian advance on the Danube made the Porte withdraw all their available force from Montenegro, is not clear. Our patriotic historian regards this campaign as wholly a victory for the mountaineers; he tells us that Prince Nicholas, who is, in his eyes, a great commander, made a strategical retreat with his northern army, with the deliberate intention of drawing Suleiman into the defiles, and that the latter, having lost fifty-five per cent. of his army, was practically worsted and rendered incapable of all further action. It is interesting to compare with this enthusiastic view the letters of the *Times* correspondent, to be found in the files of that paper between June 20th and July 10th, 1877. There are also there (June 23rd and July 3rd) sketch maps of the district, which are, indeed, most inadequate, and omit many places essential to the narrative of the campaign; but the map in the present work is not better, and is, perhaps, the weakest point in the book. However, the correspondent's estimate of Prince Nicholas differs widely from that of M. Coquelle. He regards him as an amiable and well-disposed ruler, too mild and undecided for his difficult duties, and throws the blame of the retreat from the north upon his general Vukotitch, whom he regards as quite incompetent. He evidently thinks that Suleiman's advance should have been stopped, and though he admits hard fighting, and disbelieves utterly the Turkish account that only 500 men were lost in this march, he regards the result as a

distinctly victorious campaign for the Turks. Such are the discrepancies to be found even in contemporary history! But if M. Coquelle's figures of the losses of the Turks in every campaign against Montenegro were accepted, the Turkish nation were now well-nigh exterminated.

The wiles and waverings of diplomacy between the treaties of San Stefano and of Berlin are told briefly, but clearly, in the close of the book, and how Montenegro, through the interference of the powers, mainly in favour of Austria, lost the very favourable terms demanded and obtained by Russia. These disappointments to Montenegro are attributed by our author chiefly to the spiteful and mean policy of England, which he regards as opposed in every instance to the liberty and the enlargement of the Southern Slavs. It is evidently the desire of being fair to the Turk which M. Coquelle translates into hatred or spite against his clients, if we may so denominate them. But we cannot do more than state these facts, and must leave it to others to defend the policy of England at that crisis.

Several curious facts may be found scattered through the present work, new to most readers. How many of us know that there were three Scanderbegs in Montenegrin history? And yet the third fought for the Turks in the very war we have just been discussing. He was a Hungarian renegade, and defended Nikitch with great valour. Strange to say, his two predecessors were also renegades—the great Albanian, who was taken as an infant to Constantinople and educated a Mussulman, and who long fought for the crescent, before he reverted to his hereditary faith (1438); and Stephen Czernovitch, the Montenegrin prince who deserted to the Sultan (1480), and spent the rest of his life endeavouring to bring his country under the power of his new master.

There are also the adventures of two contemporary pretenders to the throne of Constantinople—Jahja and the Count of Nevers, whose meeting (1615) in Paris must have been an amusing scene. These people were very near producing a veritable crusade against the Turks in the seventeenth century! But of curious episodes there is no end in this history. The only steady feature in the whole book is the warlike spirit of the people, who regard a peaceable death at home as a disgrace, and say with pity of a man that dies in his bed, "God has murdered him."

TALES OF ADVENTURE.

A Mystery of the Cordillera: a Tale of Adventure in the Andes, by Mr. A. Mason Bourne (Bellairs & Co.), is probably the first attempt at a romance by a young man who has been in Argentina, and as such it is very creditable. There is a spontaneity about it which appeals to the reader, and not only will boys enjoy it, but it will also prove agreeable to grown-up people, provided the latter can face anything connected with a search for hidden treasure in a country which has swallowed so many millions of British investments. Brook (the narrator) forgoes with Jack Bickersteth near Mendoza, and they decide to search for a mysterious "Pizpah" in the mountains, an enchanted land from which no seeker has returned. How they find this, through following a trail to a walled-up cave bearing the date 1647; how they pass through a tunnel to a wonderful valley on the

Chilian side; how they find therein a settlement of the Jesuits, the proofs of an awful crime, and the gold-mine which led to it—all these things are very well told. Then comes "Indian business": alliance with a very light-coloured tribe which proves to be mainly descended from Welsh emigrants; much fighting with other Indians of darker colour and unmixed race; and a love episode with a white Indian maiden named Cora, who is opportunely killed when matters are getting complicated, seeing that the volatile Bickersteth had a "young woman" at home. But it would not be fair to divulge any more of the plot. A more practised hand would undoubtedly have scored several points which the author has thrown away—notably in connexion with the prophecies and second-sight of a hawing old Indian beldame; but with all its defects of construction we have enjoyed the tale. The Spanish is generally correct, though verging at times upon Italian; and there are six illustrations, which fairly represent the scenery of the country, although of no great merit artistically.

No one now living writes a better story of adventure than Mr. Standish O'Grady, and every book that he produces is an improvement on his last. Years ago his historical novels were often cold and dull, and tediously full of instructive details; but it would appear that a boys' book of adventure, 'Lost on Du Corrig,' revealed to its author, as well as to his public, how great is his gift of telling a tale of adventure convincingly and briskly. Since then it has been our pleasure to read several good historical tales by Mr. O'Grady, but none so full of life and breathless interest as *In the Wake of King James*; or, *Dun Randal on the Sea* (Dent & Co.). It has every quality that is of value in such a story—good situations, brisk narrative, characters brightly sketched, and a happy ending, full of love, bloodshed, and poetical justice. 'In the Wake of King James' ought to be devoured for pure delight by all the young people in the kingdom; and, read for the pleasure of its exciting incidents, it will, none the less, give a true, though highly coloured picture of the desolate and lawless West after the treaty of Limerick, thus creating an interest in a period of Irish history that is seldom studied.

A Bride's Experiment: a Story of Australian Bush Life. By Charles J. Mansford and John A. Inglebright. (Bellairs.)—A tale delineating in a vivid manner many of the hardships of a remote squatter. The reader is left in doubt as to what the experiment was—whether the brides (there are two of them) made their experiments by encountering a wild precarious life, hundreds of miles from any civilization, or which of the brides ran the greater risk in their matrimonial ventures, or whether it was a well-intentioned effort to ameliorate the condition of the aborigines. We fear that the wrongs of several black "Lubras" will fail to excite the same sympathy which would have been felt for them if they had possessed white skins. The only characters in which any interest can be felt are the two heroines; but the story bears internal evidence that it has been written by men who were well conversant with the subject.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

It is with great pleasure that we notice the interesting and remarkable book *Our Bible and the Ancient Manuscripts: being a History of the Text and its Translations*, by Mr. F. G. Kenyon, of the British Museum (Eyre & Spottiswoode). Our author is not a professed Biblical scholar, but he is an accomplished palæographer, and from this latter side he describes the Bible according to the various languages. He makes this clear in his preface, where he says:—

"The Bible has a twofold history, internal and external. The internal history deals with the cha-

acter of its narrative and its teaching as a revelation of God and of God's will; the external history tells how and when the several books were written, and how they have been preserved to us.....The present volume deals solely with the latter part of the Bible's external history, the transmission of the sacred text."

Of course, there is little that is new in this part of the book; the different items can be found in prefaces of Biblical commentaries to the Old and New Testaments, but Mr. Kenyon has compiled the matter in one book in useful form for those who are not professional Biblical students, and it is handy even for many of these. Our author explains this in the following words:—

"It is a subject upon which very much has been written, and each section of it has engaged the attention and occupied the lives of many scholars. My object has been to condense within the limits of a moderate volume the principal results at which these specialists have arrived, so as to furnish the reader who is not himself a specialist in textual criticism with a concise history of the Bible text, and to enable him to form an intelligent opinion on textual questions which continually present themselves to the Bible student. In this attempt I have necessarily been indebted to the labours of others at every turn."

Mr. Kenyon then adduces the chief authorities for his descriptions of MSS. as well as early editions. There is no need for any criticism, since the matter is taken from leading works, but it may be said that our author has made good use of them, and ranged the result in a logical, historical, and convenient form. The following is the arrangement of the eleven chapters. After preliminary matter on the "Variations in the Bible Text," "The Authorities for the Bible Text," and the original manuscripts, our author describes the Hebrew text and the ancient versions of the Old Testament. Next come the description of the New Testament and the MSS. of it, and the ancient versions, then a chapter on the Vulgate in the Middle Ages. A special chapter is devoted to the English manuscript Bibles and the English printed Bible, with an appendix containing specimens of the English translations of the Bible. There are no fewer than twenty-five plates of various writings in inscriptions and MSS., concluding with Tyndale's New Testament. These plates are decidedly successful, and, by themselves, they serve to make Mr. Kenyon's work valuable. In some parts we had wished for some references to authorities, more especially in the section on the Hebrew text—for instance, to the 'Studia Biblica' for the description of MSS. lost or still extant.

The Rev. R. H. Charles and Mr. W. R. Morfill deserve our thanks for unearthing an important apocryphal document, *The Book of the Secrets of Enoch*, translated from the Slavonic (Oxford, Clarendon Press). Of the translation we need only say that it is done with Mr. Morfill's accustomed care. For the task of editing Mr. Charles was peculiarly fitted by his studies in apocrypha, especially in the Enoch literature, and his notes are full of interest. The book is in no sense a translation of the Ethiopic text, but a distinct and later work, "another fragmentary survival of the literature that once circulated under the name of Enoch." An opinion of its importance may be gathered from the fact that its influence is traceable, e.g., in the Apocalypses of Moses and Paul, in St. Augustine, Irenæus, Origen, and others. It was written or finally edited, according to Mr. Charles, by a Hellenistic Jew in Egypt, about the beginning of the Christian era, and the Slavonic version was made from a Greek original. It consequently has much in common with Philo. In so varied a collection of facts some slips must be expected, yet they are few. Why does Mr. Charles speak of the Gudia (p. xxxii)? With regard to the Ophite teaching he is a little misleading. The seven personages named (p. xlv) are not co-equal, but Jaldabaoth is the Supreme Being, while the other six—*sex virtutes*, as Irenæus calls them—were begotten

by him and in turn created man. A reference might also have been made to the Ophites in the section on the Seraphim (p. xxx). These, however, are mere details, and from every point of view it is much to be hoped that these two scholars will further collaborate on other parts of the large mass of apocryphal and patristic literature preserved in Slavonic only.

Two more instalments of Prof. Haupt's edition of the books of the Old Testament have just appeared (Nutt): the *Psalms*, by Prof. Wellhausen, and *Chronicles*, by Prof. Kittel. The former differs somewhat in plan from the books hitherto published, in that no attempt is made to distinguish Psalms of different dates by a difference of colour. Many students would, no doubt, have been glad to know Prof. Wellhausen's latest views on this question. The only distinction of the kind is that evident additions to the text are printed in red, such as headings and liturgical formulae, and also the acrostic letters in the alphabetical Psalms. The notes are exceedingly short, in accordance with the general plan, and are, on the whole, rather disappointing as coming from a scholar of Prof. Wellhausen's position, since they contain little that is new. Readers must wait patiently for the promised commentary. Some happy emendations are introduced, and some which are unconvincing. On the other hand, several passages are given up altogether as hopeless—perhaps a wiser plan than doing violence to the text. The titles are pretty fully discussed, considering the general extent of the notes, but reference should have been made to the treatment of the subject in 'Studia Biblica.'

In *Chronicles* the various documents are distinguished by four colours, viz., dark red for the oldest sources not extant elsewhere; light red for sections whose origin may be traced elsewhere in the Old Testament; dark blue for additions; and light blue for the latest additions. There is also the further complication of over-lining, where parallel documents have been modified by the chronicler or his Midrashic original. Opinions will differ as to the grounds, or even the possibility, of such minute divisions, more especially as the reasons are not always given. The notes are as full as the scope of the work allows, though some parts are strangely out of proportion to the rest, and there is much which might be omitted without loss. There is also a good deal of reference to Assyrian, which is rather out of place in a work of this kind. In the comparatively long note on 1 Chron. i. 2, the appeal to the supposed pronunciation of Greek and Latin is surely an attempt to explain the *ignotum per ignotum* if not *ignotius*. In the difficult passage 2 Chron. i. 16, an ingenious conjecture of Winckler's is accepted, *נִפְּצָה מִן הַמִּצְרַיִם*, "from Muqr," in North Syria, "and from Kuē," i.e., Cilicia.

The Professor of Latin at St. David's College, Lampeter, Mr. G. Woosung Wade, has formed the curious idea of popularizing Biblical criticism with those who do not understand Hebrew. The preface of his *Book of Genesis*, with introduction, critical analyses, and notes (Hodder Brothers), begins as follows:—

"In this edition of Genesis an attempt has been made within the limits of a small text-book to take account of some of the conclusions of recent literary and historical criticism, and to face a few of the questions suggested by such criticism in connection with Christian Theology."

Further on he says:—

"As the book is intended chiefly for English readers, Hebrew characters have not been used, and the discussion of matters of pure scholarship has been purposely avoided."

This is an imitation of Prof. Kautzsch's German arrangement for non-Hebraists. Since there is no originality in the book, and the author says that "the book has no pretensions to learning," there is no need to spend space in analyzing or criticizing it. It seems to us that the author relies too much on the facts adduced by Prof.

Sayce in his book 'The Higher Criticism and the Monuments.' Is there nothing to do in Latin work that a Latin professor should throw himself on Hebrew, and more, on Biblical criticism? Has he forgotten the Latin saying *sum cuique?*

No. V. of the *Studia Sinaitica*, edited and translated into English by Margaret Dunlop Gibson, M.R.A.S. (Cambridge, University Press), contains the following apocrypha: (1) 'Anaphora Pilati,' in three recensions, Syrian and Arabic, from a MS. dated 799 A.D. (it seems to us for paleographical reasons that this MS. is of a much later date; the date 799 refers to a certain fact—the photograph is incomplete—but not to the copy of the MS.); (2) 'Recognitions of Clement'; (3) 'Martyrdom of Clement'; (4) 'Preaching of Peter'; (5) 'Martyrdom of James, the Son of Alphaeus'; (6) 'Preaching of Simon of Cleophas'; (7) 'Martyrdom.' Nos. 2 to 7 are in Arabic, and all have an English translation. The introduction contains the bibliography of the treatises as well as an abstract of the legends. At the beginning is a highly successful photograph of a leaf of the MS. used for No. 1. The Syriac text of No. 1 was transcribed by Mr. Rendel Harris, and Mrs. Gibson's translation of it was revised by Prof. E. Nestle.

The series of *Texts and Studies: Contributions to Biblical and Patristic Literature*, edited by Prof. J. Armitage Robinson (Cambridge, University Press), is being pushed on with vigour and learning. We have received Nos. 2 and 3 of Vol. III. The former contains the Latin text of the Fourth Book of Ezra, by the late Prof. Bensly and Dr. M. R. James, according to five MSS., with a critical description of them, followed by other apocryphal literature attributed to Ezra. The following passage from the preface is interesting as regards the activity of the late Prof. Bensly. Dr. James says:—

"This edition of the Latin version of the Fourth Book of Ezra has been long expected. For many years before his happy discovery of the celebrated 'Missing Fragment,' the late Prof. Bensly had been engaged upon the text of this remarkable book. His promise to edit it carried with it the conviction that the edition of so accurate a scholar, peculiarly furnished as he was for the task of grappling with the languages which have contributed to its preservation, must inevitably supersede the labours which others might in the mean time bestow upon its text. The consequence of this has been that, although the long-lost section has been in the hands of scholars for twenty years, the Latin version, so far as I am aware, has never until now been printed as a complete whole."

'Euthaliana,' by Prof. Armitage Robinson, treats of the mysterious annotator Euthalius on MSS. of the New Testament, of whom Dr. Zahn says:—

"We have only to mention the name of Euthalius, and his words have been more than once quoted of late, in order to call up a multitude of unanswered questions."

Dr. Robinson tries to deal with some of the Euthalian questions, saying that "the answers to several of them are still to seek." He endeavours to put together the work done by Euthalius as well as the opinions of critics, and fixes the date of Euthalius at the beginning of the fourth century. Prof. Robinson has added in an appendix the collation of the Pseudo-Athanasian Synopsis with the Eton MS.

Scholars who are busy with the retranslation of Gospel passages into the original as spoken by Christ, i.e., into the Palestinian-Aramaic dialect, may be glad to know that the Clarendon Press has issued in the "Anecdota Oxoniensia" another fasciculus of translations of Biblical passages in the Palestinian dialect (*Biblical and Patristic Relics of the Palestinian Syriac Literature from MSS. in the Bodleian Library and in the Library of Saint Catharine on Mount Sinai*, edited by the Rev. G. H. Gwilliam, F. Crawford Burkitt, and John F. Stenning, with three facsimiles). These fragments contain (1, Exodus xxviii. 1 to 12a; (2) Wisdom ix. 8b to

x. 2; (3) 3 Kings ii. 10b to 15a and ix. 4, 5a; (4) Job xxiii. 3b to 12; (5) Fragments of ancient homilies. The last three come from the library of St. Catharine. Each editor furnishes a small preface and explanatory notes, theological as well as philological. No. 1 is a palimpsest, Hebrew written over the Syriac. The alphabetical index of the words occurring in the homilies will be useful; also the chapter headed "Palestinian Handwriting," where the date of the writing of the homilies is discussed.

Introduction to the Synoptic Problem. By P. Gloag, D.D. (Edinburgh, Clark.)—Dr. Gloag's name is well known in connexion with his careful work on the Pauline Epistles, and in the volume before us there is evidence of the same patient care. He deals extensively with the vast literature which has grown up round the synoptic problem—quite half the book is of a bibliographical character—and it is difficult to speak too highly of the fairness and moderation with which he describes the views of his opponents. Personally, Dr. Gloag vigorously maintains the traditional standpoint, and in certain quarters of course his premises will not be admitted, as, for example, when he assumes as a self-evident proposition that St. Matthew's Gospel is quoted by Clement of Rome and by Polycarp, and twenty-three times in the 'Didache.' But obviously the book is no critical pronouncement; it is designed as a guide for the use of theological seminarians, and for this purpose it appears to be peculiarly well adapted.

Dr. H. Goussen's pamphlet entitled *Studia Theologica: Fasciculus I. Apocalypsis S. Johannis Apostoli Versio Sahidica* (Leipzig, Harrassowitz), is largely based on a Sahidic MS. preserved partly in the British Museum and partly in the Berlin Royal Library. The editor has supplemented this valuable source—the British Museum portion of which was transcribed for him by the help of Mr. Crum—by making use of the fragments already published by Amélineau and others. He is thus able to present a tolerably continuous text of the Sahidic Apocalypse, the only chapter of which he is not able to offer any verses being the fifteenth. Of his brief introduction he devotes three pages to a selection of special readings in Greek translations. In an appendix he offers "a few genuine fragments of the 'Diatessaron,'" taken from the Syriac commentary of Ishodad of Merv (ninth century) on the New Testament. We fear, however, that the editor has been rather hasty in his work, for his Coptic text does not exactly correspond with the statements of the introduction (his table of available sources standing in need of correction), and the portion that runs parallel to Zoega's fragments, e.g., differs from the latter's text more than the foot-notes would indicate. Moreover, he omits to state in his appendix that most (at least four) of the six "fragments" of the 'Diatessaron' have already been known to scholars for several years (cf., e.g., Gottheil, *Journal of Biblical Literature*, xi. 68 ff.). It is most likely that Prof. Rendel Harris's article in the number of the *Contemporary Review* for August, 1895, was not at his disposal. He deserves, however, all praise for his energy and diligence, and we are glad to see that he contemplates the issue of other Oriental texts.—Since this notice was in type we have received Prof. J. Rendel Harris's edition of the *Fragment of the Commentary of Ephrem Syrus upon the Diatessaron* (Cambridge, University Press), with English translation and a commentary. It is superfluous to mention that the Professor's monograph is thoroughly well done. At the end he says: "Since writing the foregoing lines I have seen Goussen's just published 'Apocalypsis Versio Sahidica,' to which is appended a collection of extracts from the 'Diatessaron' taken from a MS. Ishodad at Berlin. Goussen adds to our collection a passage from the beginning of a Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles which gives the names of the twelve Apostles as they stood in the

'Diatessaron' (my copy is confined to the four Gospels)."

DUTCH AND HANSEATIC HISTORY.

Versaag van een Onderzoek in Engeland naar Archivalia. By H. Brugmans. (The Hague, Nijhoff.)—Following close upon the laudable example of our own Government in promoting the publication of a 'Guide to the Public Records,' Dr. Brugmans, who has himself made such good use of original manuscripts, has compiled a sort of Dutch guide to the manuscript collections of England, beginning with the Public Records, and containing also a brief inventory of the principal contents of the British Museum and the college libraries of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. The work is very well done as far as time and space permitted, and it should prove invaluable to students in Holland who wish to consult the Foreign or Colonial State Papers or the military and naval despatches relating to Dutch affairs, and, of course, it will be capable of almost indefinite expansion. The military and naval records are very briefly dismissed, and by a curious coincidence the only collection of State Papers that exists written entirely in Dutch (being, in fact, captured despatches) has escaped observation altogether. But it is quite clear that Dr. Brugmans has rendered an important service not merely to his own countrymen, but to his fellow students of history throughout the Old World and the New.

Dr. R. Ehrenberg's *Hamburg und England im Zeitalter der Königin Elisabeth* (Jena, Fischer) is a favourable specimen of recent German research in the early economic history of this country. The history of the Hanse in the zenith of its mediæval prosperity has been exhaustively detailed in an interesting series of publications edited by German specialists, whilst the foundations of the English commercial supremacy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries have to some extent been explored by the learned author of the 'Englische Handelspolitik.' Dr. Ehrenberg's new book may be regarded as to some extent a continuation of the work of Schanz, with special application to the main current of trade between London and Hamburg during the reign of Elizabeth. In the preparation of such a work as this it is, of course, impossible to exclude a consideration of the social and political conditions of the two nations, since trade had become by this time a question of international rather than inter-municipal importance. Dr. Ehrenberg accordingly prefaces his treatise with a brief survey of the economic state of Germany and England during the first half of the sixteenth century, forming a very useful introduction to the body of the work, which, we may remark, is very properly divided into chapters following the chronological development of the subject, with a final chapter on the materials of trade, and an appendix containing a mass of valuable statistics to indicate the extent and nature of the trade between these famous English and German cities. Like the majority of competent scholars by whom the history of the commercial relations of England has been written, Dr. Ehrenberg is strong in the bibliography of his subject, and he has also made a judicious use of the State archives of Hamburg for the purpose of compiling lists of the principal exports of English woollens during a given period. These lists will not, of course, be so useful to English students as compilations from the Customs Records of the port of London, nor, indeed, are they complete; but they are nevertheless interesting as specimens of official book-keeping on the other side, just as the records of the Merchants Staplers, once preserved at Calais, would have a special interest for students of our continental trade in an earlier period. The struggle of the English Merchant Adventurers with the Hanse in the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary is care-

fully traced in connexion with the personal influence which was exercised by Sir Thomas Gresham over the trade policy of Henry VIII.'s children. Dr. Ehrenberg's estimate of Gresham's "policy" is highly interesting, and it enables us to form a reasonable opinion as to the true causes of the rapid growth of English enterprise during the first twenty years of the reign of Elizabeth. At the same time we are still further enlightened by a picture of the Hanse and its surroundings at Hamburg, and the formation of an English settlement there in 1564 to tap the trade of regions which, since the recent crisis in the Netherlands, were no longer accessible from Antwerp. At first all went smoothly, for the documents printed at full length in Dr. Ehrenberg's valuable appendices show that the preliminaries between the contracting parties were drawn with a view to their common benefit. At length, however, the greater energy and success of the English Adventurers provoked a reactionary policy which was the beginning of the end. Neither the deplorable struggle in the year 1572 nor the tardy Hamburg decree of 1578 is easily capable of explanation on any other hypothesis than that advanced by Dr. Ehrenberg. By the year 1587 the struggle of the Hamburg merchants with their enterprising rivals had become an imperial concern, and the outcry against the English was raised in other cities. But the loss was not theirs. Dr. Ehrenberg distinctly asserts that England overtook and passed Germany in the race for colonial empire during the second half of the sixteenth century owing to the united and patriotic policy pursued by English ministers and supported enthusiastically by the nation at large. No such union and no such patriotism prevailed in Germany, and hence that country was thrown back for centuries into a position of commercial inferiority. Whether this be the case or not, it is at least certain that Dr. Ehrenberg's wise and scholarly study of the causes of the mercantile greatness of this country will be read with special interest at the present moment, when the two great commercial cities are competing once more for new outlets for their trade in distant colonies.

POLITICAL LITERATURE.

MR. SPENSER WILKINSON'S new volume *The Nation's Awakening*, published by Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co., is in the main a reprint of recent articles contributed to the *Morning Post*; but these "Essays towards a British Policy" have been revised by the author to reduce them to book form and render them a complete whole. The author passes "in review the policies of all the greater European Powers," and brings up to the present date the views expressed by him in his former volume 'The Great Alternative.' He has at last decided in favour of a policy of alliances, and we go with him so far as the East is concerned; but do not ourselves profess to be convinced that the wider aims of the British Empire would be served by an alliance with the Central Powers, which we believe would break down when its help was the most needed for our own special interests. We entirely concur in the considerations with which Mr. Wilkinson's book opens, namely, that the sense of surprise which has accompanied recent events proves that the British public is not awake to the real conditions of the world. We consider that Mr. Wilkinson completely proves his case as to the real reason of the estrangement of the present German Emperor from Prince Bismarck, and as to the later reversion of the Emperor to Prince Bismarck's policy of greater friendliness towards Russia. There can be no other explanation of the support afforded by Germany to Franco-Russian policy in the Far East, of the removal of opposition to the reassertion of the paramount influence of Russia in Bulgaria, or of the collapse of the Armenian movement. We also

agree with Mr. Wilkinson in thinking that there is every reason to expect that the continental peace will long be preserved, but that this fact is somewhat ominous for ourselves, as it leads "continental nations which seek expansion" to seek "their field, not in Europe, but elsewhere." "Elsewhere" means by sea, and the sea is that dominion which, given our military system, is necessary to our national life. Mr. Spenser Wilkinson next enters—in a section of his book headed "The Defence of British Interests," and in a chapter called "The Need for a Policy"—on a most interesting investigation of recent instances of our difficulties and of the principles upon which they should be dealt with, and he discusses the Newfoundland Shore, Madagascar, Siam, Zanzibar, and the Venezuela boundary with a painful truthfulness. He then leads us to a consideration of "Three Concurrent Hostile Designs"—one French, one German, and one Russian—which, as matters stand, "cannot all be resisted at once by war." He points out the obvious "danger of co-operation between those three Powers," and leads us to the old alternative of a dangerous isolation or of alliances; and he then proposes a series or a system of scientific alliances for certain definite objects, which he sets forth. It is here that we fail to follow him. He says that the policy of alliances is opposed only by those who think that the policy is unpopular as public opinion is not in favour of it. But our point of view is rather that, as matters stand, it is a cheaper policy (costly as that policy is), and one more consistent with the complete maintenance of British interests, to acquire a sufficient navy to be able to face Germany, France, and Russia at sea should they combine their forces against us. Mr. Wilkinson, indeed, says, "There is no reason whatever, except the assumption that the other Powers will be either neutral or on our side, why the limit should be drawn at two navies, or at three, or at any point short of superiority to all the navies of Europe." We agree with him that there is no ground for drawing the limit at two navies, but we think that the state of Europe makes it so highly probable that Austria would be neutral, and that Italy would be either friendly or neutral, in a war in which we were concerned against France and Russia, that it is sufficient that we should have regard to a superiority over the fleets of three continental Powers, to which possibly the United States should be added, although for the moment the naval forces of the United States cannot be said to count. We agree, however, that Mr. Spenser Wilkinson must make all men think, and that his book possesses at least this enormous value, while the policy which we should be inclined to recommend as an alternative to his is one to the necessity of which the nation seems as little alive as it is to his own. Yet one or the other seems forced upon the careful observer by consideration of the existing situation. We do not like the arrangement of Mr. Wilkinson's book, and we think that the latter part is not so good as the earlier. The fact that the greater portion of it has appeared in the daily press is to some extent a drawback to complete literary success; but, on the whole, we welcome the volume, as we have welcomed previous volumes from Mr. Wilkinson's pen, as of the highest value towards the formation of a national policy, of which we never stood in greater need.

Mr. T. A. Spalding has written a most useful and suggestive work under the title *Federation and Empire*, published by Messrs. Henry & Co. There is very little about what is commonly known here as "Empire" in the volume, which is a careful study of Home Rule and various forms of federation as applied to the three kingdoms. Mr. Spalding does not pay much attention to the claims of Wales, and his suggestions are to that extent wanting in a practical element, inasmuch as the strongest pressure for devolution which is exercised by

any of the principal parts of the United Kingdom at the present moment comes from Wales. The greater portion of Mr. Spalding's book is a most elaborate argument in favour of the principle of what is generally, though not in his case accurately, known as devolution, and it may be safely said that no such careful study of the general question has hitherto been attempted, although we believe that a Scottish Home Rule body has done something in the same direction so far as Scotch interests are concerned. We gather from Mr. Spalding's present book, as from his previous one, that he is not a politician, and that his sympathies are, on the whole, opposed to separate schemes of Irish Home Rule. His strong testimony in favour of the principle of devolution will, therefore, carry a good deal of weight with those who, like himself, are free from party bias, or whose party bias is against Irish Home Rule. Mr. Spalding appears to look forward to a slow and gradual change in the direction of home federalism, and he has not thought out any extension of the principle beyond the United Kingdom. He evidently thinks that we shall reach State assemblies for the three kingdoms, which will be "mere offshoots of the House of Commons for the purpose of dealing with particular States' questions." He denies that Irish Home Rule, as proposed in 1886 and in 1892, could have formed a true "stage upon the journey towards federation," and considers that these movements, of which he exposes the weak points in detail, "were made down the wrong road." Change, according to Mr. Spalding, will come in steps. In the first place, Parliament, overwhelmed with work, will leave Irish questions to the Irish, as it leaves Scotch questions to the Scotch; then the time will come when the business of the countries will be "transacted concurrently, instead of postponing the work of two of the States while that of one was being considered."

"The third stage would be reached when Parliament became convinced that it was a useless waste of time and energy to compel the attendance of Scotch and Irish members in London for the transaction of State business, and that such business would be more efficiently conducted in Edinburgh and in Dublin."

Mr. Spalding's want of acquaintance with practical politics, which came out in his less excellent work 'The House of Lords,' is evident here. He will not easily persuade the landowners of England and Ireland not to make common cause with regard to land legislation which they think objectionable to their interests, or the Church of England to give up her dioceses which deal with Wales, and Wales certainly cannot be disregarded in considerations of this kind.

Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co. publish a reprint, from some very old files of the *New York Tribune*, of some letters by Karl Marx, now edited by Mrs. Eleanor Marx Aveling, under the title *Revolution and Counter-Revolution; or, Germany in 1848*. The letters will interest the friends and admirers of Marx and the proletarian parties of the Continent; but the politics of 1851 and 1852 have lost their interest here.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who had previously written on education in England, the United States, and France, publishes, through MM. Plon, Nourrit & Cie., under the title *L'Évolution Française sous la Troisième République*, a volume which forms a kind of imperfect history of France from 1870 to the present date. The chapter which is of the most interest to readers in this country is that on Tunis and Egypt, in which we notice a good many errors. The author thinks that England had the intention of intervening in Tunis, and that Mr. Wood, our consul, was trying to bring about a protectorate or an annexation of that country. It is hardly necessary to say that there is not the slightest foundation for this suggestion.

Many Englishmen doubted whether it was wise on Lord Salisbury's part, during the conversations at Berlin, to invite France to occupy the country; but this was mainly because it was not our business to abandon the interests of Italy in the regency, while we had and have there a very large trade which in the long run may be jeopardized by French interference. But it may be safely said that the idea of a conquest of Tunis for ourselves never entered into any English mind. Baron de Coubertin believes, however, on other grounds, in the necessity of the French intervention that took place, for he actually revives for us those insurgent Kroumirs who have lately been silently given up in history. As regards Egyptian affairs, our author thinks that the fact that Arabi was not shot, after having been sentenced to death, gives ground for the belief that he had secretly favoured the success of our arms, and he goes on to say that it is a standing joke in England that the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was won by the "cavalry of St. George," which he says was the English name for our sovereigns, on the back of which are to be seen St. George and the Dragon. We confess that we had never heard of the "cavalry of St. George," and that no serious historian can believe the foolish rumour of which M. de Coubertin makes himself the echo, but which is upset by every fact connected with the Egyptian war. The author goes on to say that in 1883 we concluded a convention with the Porte which legalized the presence of our troops in Egypt, and which was rejected by the Porte, under pressure of a French ultimatum. The allusion is to the Drummond Wolff Convention, the name of its author being incorrectly spelt, and the date being altered by several years, thus causing an obvious confusion. It was when Lord Salisbury came in in 1886 that Sir Drummond Wolff was sent out to begin the negotiation which, after two years of patient effort, was rendered useless by the French; but, so far from legalizing our presence on the banks of the Nile, the Convention named the date for the evacuation, and restricted possible eventual re-entry by very narrow limitations.

M. Léon Chailley publishes the reminiscences of M. Denormandie, the French Senator, under the title *Notes et Souvenirs*; but the days of June, 1848, are a long way off, and the author writes chiefly upon them and upon the corresponding episodes of the Commune, though he has nothing valuable to tell us which we did not know before.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

No one would dream of quarrelling with Mr. Quiller-Couch on the score of his *Adventures in Criticism* (Cassell & Co.), however unnecessary he might think them. For they are pleasantly written, they frequently display a pretty wit, and they are written with such transparent good humour that not even a Cambridge man could take offence at his outbursts, and we hasten to add that we do not by any means consider them all unnecessary. But it seems to us that the publication of so many of them in their present form is a mistake. For their original intention to fill up a column or two of a weekly contemporary they attain a very high level indeed; they are generally suggestive, they talk about an interesting book every week, and they contain generally an idea from a man whose ideas are worth having. At the same time they reveal some of the defects inevitable in this form of journalism. One or two of the essays were obviously written simply because something had to be written: 'Bow-wow,' for example, 'Poor Little Penny Dreadful,' even 'A Case of Book-stall Censorship,' amusing as it is; and a good many others we may be well assured would not have been written except to fill a necessary column, and could well be spared from any other purpose. They say nothing which is

not terribly obvious, and they exhibit signs of what is generally the refuge of men afflicted with a lack of ideas—a tendency to sermonizing. Again, such an essay as that on Henry Kingsley is perfectly futile; it practically comes to very little more than that Mr. Quiller-Couch disliked Charles Kingsley and his works and liked Henry Kingsley and his works, but still thinks the former's works will live much longer. One does not want a critic to tell one that sort of thing with hardly any attempt at a reason for either opinion. Unfortunately, too, in spite of Mr. Quiller-Couch's hope that a consistent principle may be found in this collection, he seems at least on one occasion to succumb to the danger of such writing in sophistically arguing for a position he is not certain about. At any rate, the essay on 'The Popular Conception of a Poet,' in which the author is eager to show that the poet is generally not in advance of his age, is hardly consistent with the theory enunciated in 'The Attitude of the Public towards Letters,' which appears to us to take up a far juster and a less flippant position. But too much space has already been devoted to complaints which are directed not so much against the essays themselves as against the rather excessive honour paid some of them here. Mr. Quiller-Couch seems to be at his best in these essays when he is discussing the conditions of writing fiction. He is excellent on Anthony Hope, on Mrs. Woods, on Mr. Stockton, on M. Zola, and on Stevenson, and points out with great justness how far a novel must be true to nature, and how far it may mingle the impossible with the actual. If the author had worked up into one book his views on writing novels, he would have produced a really valuable piece of criticism—one, too, for which there is a very great want, for the criticism of novels is still in a most haphazard state. Still, much may be usefully learnt even from these few essays, and one or two others that we have not mentioned. For the rest, we must thank the author for a brave and much-needed defence of Laurence Sterne; and, in conclusion, mention must not be omitted of the essay on 'Peer Gynt,' which, without giving anything novel, contains an exceedingly clear and able exposition of a very fine play.

UNDER the title of *By Meadow and Stream: Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Places* (Sampson Low & Co.), the Amateur Angler has published another of those tasteful and agreeable volumes for which the public is his debtor. The amateur, as this book shows, has now become an expert, and lands his trout and grayling as rapidly as need be; but he has not lost his love of the open air and of country sights and sounds. The opening pages are occupied by some pleasant reminiscences of his boyhood and its surroundings, but the most graceful of these recollections is to be found in chapter xi., where a little passage occurs of graceful sentiment very delicately managed. The volume, we may add, is dedicated to Mr. Blackmore, and opens with some sentences of his in praise of angling.

AN extraordinary book is *La Chevalière de la Mort*, by M. Léon Bloy, published by the Société du Mercure de France. The heroine is Marie Antoinette. The book is not worth reading, but it contains here and there some excellent bits; for example, "that happy crocodile known as public pity"; and this: "If ever there was anything small it is the eighteenth century.....The smallness of the eighteenth century is a kind of smallness which was entirely original."

WE have received catalogues of second-hand books from the following London booksellers: Messrs. Bailey Bros., Mr. Baker (three catalogues, theological and historical), Mr. Daniell (topography), Mr. Davey (documents and autographs), Messrs. Dulau (mollusca) Mr. Edwards (two catalogues, one of African), Messrs. Ellis & Elvey (valuable), Messrs. George & Son,

Messrs. Gowans & Son, Mr. Higham (three catalogues), Mr. Jeffery, Mr. Karslake (good), Messrs. Lamley & Co. (two catalogues), Messrs. Maurice & Co., Mr. May, Mr. Menken (three catalogues), Messrs. Myers & Co., Mr. Nutt (philological and Biblical), Messrs. Parsons & Sons (good), Messrs. Rimell & Son (fine art, two catalogues), Mr. Smithers, Mr. E. Spencer, and Mr. W. T. Spencer.

WE have on our table *St. Ninian's Candida Casa*, by P. Macgregor Chalmers (Glasgow, Hodge);—*Australian Gossip and Story*, by the "Globe Trotter" (Sydney Brooks);—*The Mercantile System and its Historical Significance*, by G. Schmoller (Macmillan);—*Computation Rules and Logarithms*, by S. W. Holman (Macmillan);—*The Poor in Great Cities*, by R. A. Woods and others (Kegan Paul);—*Plant-Breeding*, by L. H. Bailey (Macmillan);—*The Evolution of Horticulture in New England*, by D. D. Slade (Putnam);—*Deaf-Mutism*, by J. K. Love and W. H. Addison (Glasgow, MacLehose);—*Moffatt's New Arithmetic Test Cards, Standard V. (Moffatt & Paige)*;—*The Yellow Book*, Vol. VIII. (Lane);—*Nymphs, Nixies, and Naiads, Legends of the Rhine*, by M. A. B. Evans (Putnam);—*The Koh-i-noor of the British Diadem, and other Fragments in Verse*, by Edward Gibbon Swann (Burgess Hill, Sussex, Blanchard);—*The Hermit, a Legend*, by Prince Ilia Chavchavadze (Quaritch);—*The Poetic Year, and other Poems*, by M. Vyse (Allenson);—*Poems and Sonnets*, by R. S. Mutch (Glasgow, Morrison Brothers);—*Bien Folle est qui s'y fie!* by Léon de Tinsseau (Paris, Lévy);—*Jesu Muttersprache*, by A. Meyer (Leipzig, Mohr);—and *Les Épouseurs*, by Brada (Paris, Lévy). Among New Editions we have *Hypnotism, Mesmerism, and the New Witchcraft*, by E. Hart (Smith & Elder);—*The Science of Money*, by Alexander Del Mar (Wilson);—*Among the Water Lilies*, by C. M. Blake (Ward & Downey);—*The Methods of Microscopical Research*, by A. C. Cole (Baillière);—and *My Will*, by S. Kneipp (Grevel).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Barnes's (I. H.) Behind the Great Wall, the Story of the C.E.Z.M.S., cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Church Historical Lectures: Second Series, Authority in Matters of Faith, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Pierson's (A. T.) The Hopes of the Gospel, Sermons, 2/6 cl.
Pritchard's (M.) The Book of Beginnings, or Stories from Genesis, royal 16mo. 2/6 net.
Stoke's (Rev. T. H.) Old Testament History for Schools, Part 2, cr. 8vo. 2/6 swd.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Houghton, Arthur Boyd, a Selection from his Work in Black and White, folio, 15/ net.
Leland's (C. G.) A Manual of Mending and Repairing, with Diagrams, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Robley's (Major-General) Moko, or Maori Tattooing, folio, 42/ Poetry.

- Graves's (C. L.) More Hawarden Horace, small post 8vo. 3/6 Music.

- Notable Welsh Musicians of To-day, with Portraits, &c., edited by F. Griffith, 8vo. 5/ net.

Philosophy.

- Hibben's (J. G.) Inductive Logic, cr. 8vo. 3/6 net.

Political Economy.

- Hawkins's (B. L.) An Abstract of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, cr. 8vo. 2/6 swd.
Macleod's (H. D.) The History of Economics, 8vo. 16/ cl.
Tausig's (F. W.) Wages and Capital, an Examination of the Wages Fund Doctrine, cr. 8vo. 6/ net.

History and Biography.

- Dictionary of National Biography, edited by S. Lee, Vol. 47, royal 8vo. 15/ cl.
O'Connor's (T. P.) Napoleon, 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Geography and Travel.

- Baillie-Grohman's (W. A.) Sport in the Alps, 8vo. 21/ cl.
Bull's (H. J.) The Cruise of the Antarctic to the South Pole, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Cowper's (F.) Sailing Tours: Part 5, Coasts of Scotland, 10/6
FitzGerald's (R. A.) Climbs in the New Zealand Alps, 31/6 net.
Philip's Handy Atlas of General Geography, edited by G. Philip, jun., cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Science.

- Woodward's (C. J.) Crystallography for Beginners, 4/6 cl.

General Literature.

- Argyll's (Duke of) Our Responsibilities for Turkey, 3/6 cl.
Bloomfield's (J. H.) A Cuban Expedition, 8vo. 6/ cl.
Bonaparte's (Princess Laura) The Greek R. a Novel, 6/ net.
Carnegie's (W. H.) Some Principles of Religious Education, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

- Carpenter's (E.) Your Money or Your Life, a Story, 5/ cl.
Cobbett's (M.) The Man on the March, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Craik's (Mrs.) A Brave Lady, cheaper edition, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Dice's (T. R. C.) The Parish Councillor's Manual, 5/ cl.
Grimm, Twenty Märchen from, edited by W. Reppmann, 3/ Hanham's (J. C. S.) The District Councillor's Handbook, 5/ Harvey's (J.) A Modern Siren, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Hervey's (M. H.) Dartmoor, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
James's (H.) Embarrassments, The Figure in the Carpet, Glasses, &c., cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
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Wilkinson's (S.) The Nation's Awakening, Essays towards a British Policy, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Williams's (R. E.) Made in Germany, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Kraetzschmar (R.) Die Bundesvorstellung im Alten Testament, 6m. 40.
Maybaum (S.) Methodik des jüdischen Religionsunterrichtes, 3m.
Vigouroux (M. F.) La Sainte Bible Polyglotte en Quatre Langues, 8 vols. 40fr.
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Journal du Maréchal de Castellane, Vol. 4, 7fr. 50.
Mémoires de Mlle. Avril, 2 vols. 12fr.

Geography and Travel.

- Buting (J.) Tagebuch e. Reise in Inner-Arabien, Part 1, 7m. 50.

Philology.

- Goldziher (I.) Abhandlungen zur arabischen Philologie, Part 1, 7m. 50.
Holthausen (F.) Lehrbuch der altisländischen Sprache, Part 2, 5m.
Martha (C.) Mélanges de Littérature Ancienne, 3fr. 50.
Roscher (W. H.) Das v. der 'Kynanthropie' handelnde Fragment des Marcellus v. Side, 4m.

Science.

- Bodländer (G.) Lehrbuch der Chemie, Vol. 1, 12m.
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Vaulx (A. F. de) Deux Paquets, 3fr.
Wyzewa (T. de) Ecrivains Étrangers, 3fr. 50.

NOTES FROM CAMBRIDGE.

June 16, 1896.

THE consideration of the question of granting degrees to women has, during the term which is just coming to an end, entered upon a new phase. It seems to have been thought, by persons away from Cambridge and not thoroughly conversant with what was going on here, that the rejection in last March of the syndicate nominated by the Council for the consideration of the subject was, if not a final blow, at least a serious check to the movement for obtaining further recognition for women who, under certain conditions, had passed Tripos examinations. This view has been due to a misapprehension. The grace for the appointment of a syndicate having been passed without opposition, the particular syndicate nominated was objected to, and the grace containing the names proposed was rejected; but the opposition was distinctly based on the way in which the syndicate was composed. The success of the opposition should be regarded probably as evidence of dislike to the *personnel* of the proposed syndicate, possibly also as evidence of a wish to indicate disapproval of the action of the Council of the Senate, who were responsible for the constitution of the syndicate;

but it could certainly not be construed either as hostility or as friendliness to the questions at issue. It was therefore the obvious duty of the Council of the Senate to nominate a new syndicate; this they have done, and the syndicate has been appointed without a single dissentient vote.

Apparently an attempt has again been made to nominate a syndicate representing all varieties of view, but the most prominent representatives (it seems ungracious and unnecessary to call them partisans) of extreme views on both sides are absent. There is a larger representation of graduates of only a few years' standing and there are fewer members of the Council itself, and thus there has been an endeavour to meet all the objections alleged. It should, however, be remarked that the new syndicate contains a much smaller proportion of those who have been engaged for the last twenty-five years in endeavouring (not without success) to solve the problems of the higher education of women. The syndicate will, therefore, probably have to collect evidence as to what has been done and what has been the effect of steps already taken. The rejected syndicate could have obtained a good deal of testimony as to these points from its own members. A great many fly-sheets on the subject have been circulated in the University; in addition to those of a polemical or temporary interest, three seem likely to receive particular consideration. Prof. Stanton, in a very carefully written note, has suggested that many objections might be met if women were not allowed to become undergraduate members of the University, but, after passing a Tripos examination, were admitted to a full B.A. degree. It is pointed out that difficulties as to the maintenance of discipline would be altogether avoided, and that there would be no danger of the overcrowding by women students of the university lecture-rooms and laboratories. Dr. Hobson takes a very different line, and suggests that, whatever degree or certificate in the nature of a degree is offered, it should not be confined to students who have resided at Newnham or Girton, *i.e.*, practically within the precincts of the University, but should be open also to women who, after residence at any of a number of approved residential colleges, wherever situated, have passed a Tripos examination. The very carefully considered proposals of the Provost of King's amount to offering an honorary B.A. degree to those women who under the regulations laid down by the University have passed, or may pass, a Tripos examination—the privileges and status of such honorary graduates to be similar to those enjoyed by men who are honorary graduates under the present statutes, and thus to include the right to use the library and to wear academic dress. The syndicate can hardly fail to give careful consideration to these proposals, and will doubtless have many others brought before them. It would be idle to attempt to forecast their decision, but it seems not unlikely that something like what is proposed by the Provost of King's may commend itself as the best practicable compromise under all the circumstances.

The University last week decided to purchase two important sites for the erection of much wanted buildings. The smaller site adjoins the Cavendish Laboratory, and will cost the sum of 12,000*l.* Its acquisition was strongly insisted upon by all those having the management of the Cavendish Laboratory, in view of the possible disturbance to that laboratory which would result from the establishment thereon of any business with machinery. Opposition was based on the ground that the price was excessive. The purchase was, however, approved by a large majority. The other and more important purchase is of a portion of the beautiful grounds of Downing College, which the college is enabled to sell under an Act of Parliament obtained last session; for the sum of 15,000*l.* the University will acquire two acres in a capital situation for

the erection of important buildings. These purchases will absorb not only all the funds at the moment available for land or buildings, but also all that will become available for the next four years or so, and would have been impossible had not the Syndics of the Press been able to set aside a considerable sum which is available for this purpose. The erection of buildings will therefore, in all probability, be mostly postponed for several years, unless money for these purposes is raised by subscriptions or benefactions.

The purchase of the Downing College site was not opposed, but an interesting and important suggestion was made in a paper signed by Dr. Cunningham and others as to the possibility of promoting some changes in the constitution of Downing College which might have the effect of bringing it into a closer connexion with the University; so that the college should become (to put it shortly) the Downing department of the University. The notion is not altogether a new one, but it is only within the last few days that it has been put into words. The signatories of the paper in question indicate their intention to try to obtain support for their proposal early in the Michaelmas term. It is obvious that there will be many and serious difficulties to be met in putting forward such a scheme, but its advantages are so great, and it seems to offer such opportunities for extended usefulness both to the college and to the University, that it should receive wide support. If taken up warmly, and at the same time judiciously, there might be no insuperable difficulty in arriving at an arrangement which would be acceptable to all concerned.

A considerable number of graces for honorary degrees were sanctioned by the Senate last week, though it is understood that not all of those on whom it is proposed to confer degrees will be able to be present to receive them at the Congregation to be held on Thursday. In view of the number of distinguished foreigners whose names were before the Council of the Senate they decided not to propose the names of any Englishmen; the list is representative both of nationalities and of subjects. Its most remarkable feature is, perhaps, the inclusion of a group of four distinguished theologians, Berger, Duchesne, Harnack, and Zahn. It will be observed that the degree to which these scholars will be admitted is that of Doctor of Letters, and it may be well to note that the University could not, under its statutes, have granted degrees in divinity to these distinguished men.

GOLDSMITH'S 'DESERTED VILLAGE.'

On the 3rd inst., at the first day's sale of the late Mr. Alfred Crampon's library, a copy of Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' W. Griffin, 1770, small 8vo., was sold for 25*l.* It is described in the auctioneers' catalogue as "very rare," and an MS. note of some former owner states: "This is the genuine first privately printed edition before the 4to. of May, 1770. It is the only copy known." There is certainly no copy in the British Museum, and Mr. Austin Dobson, the editor and biographer of Goldsmith, tells me that he has never heard of this edition. I have sought for information on the subject from several booksellers who deal in rare volumes, but no copy has ever come under their notice. The volume is unquestionably "very rare," but it is not unique. Since Mr. Crampon's sale two other copies have turned up. One of these was purchased by Mr. Dobell, of Charing Cross Road, and I have had an opportunity of collating the volume with copies of the first and second 4to. editions. The recently discovered 8vo. appears to be earlier than the second 4to. There are only two instances where the second 4to. differs materially from the first. In line 111 "sinks" in the first 4to. is altered to "bends" in the second; in line 315 "each joy" in the

first 4to. becomes in the second "those joys." In both cases the 8vo. agrees with the first 4to. There are some grounds, too, for supposing that the 8vo. is the earliest printed version of the poem. The first 4to. appeared on May 26th, the second on June 7th. The 8vo. bears the imprint of W. Griffin, who was also the publisher of the 4tos., and in those days it would not have been easy to get the 8vo. and second 4to. set up and printed in such a short interval, nor would there have been any object in so doing. There are, however, other reasons for considering this 8vo. as the earliest edition. The paragraphs are differently arranged from those in subsequent editions; the orthography is old-fashioned and unlike that of the 4tos., and the proofs have been carelessly revised. Line 27, for instance, runs:—

Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's head is seen.

The "tyrant's head" is, of course, a misprint for the "tyrant's hand," as we find it properly given in the 4tos. In the 8vo. the final syllable of the past tense is always written with the apostrophe, *i.e.*, "loiter'd," "frolick'd," "suppl'y'd," which appear in the 4tos. "loitered," "frolicked," "supplied." "Woe" in the 8vo. is always spelt without the final *e*. This error is corrected in the 4tos. These differences are not important, but in any case they show that the 8vo. was not printed from the 4tos. I think it probable that the 8vo. was a privately printed edition, and this theory is, to a slight extent, supported by the fact that on the half-title of the 4tos. is printed "Price 2*s.*" This is not found in the 8vo. It is known that a few copies of 'The Traveller' were printed before the issue of the edition usually recognized as the first, and there was also a privately printed edition of 'The Hermit.' If the 8vo. did not bear the imprint of W. Griffin, I should think that it was a spurious edition, but the publisher's name on the title-page makes such a supposition very improbable. It does not seem that at present any definite opinion on the subject can be formed, and we must wait for further information about this mysterious edition of Goldsmith's poem. F. G.

THE ORIGIN OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

WHEN, in 1888, Mr. Rashdall advanced his notable theory that Oxford University originated (1167) in a migration of English clerks from that of Paris, he began by disposing of the fact, "quietly and most uncritically assumed, that the University in some way grew out of the schools of Oseney or St. Frideswyde's." His contention was that

"there is no trace of the existence of any such schools. Purely conventual schools were, no doubt, attached to these monasteries; but there is not the slightest reason to believe that they were attended by other than monastic students, or that they possessed even a local reputation."

In his great work on 'Medieval Universities' (1895) he again refers to this belief:—

"There has been something like a consensus among English writers, before Mr. Lyte, in connecting the origin of the Oxford schools with some one or other of the conventual schools of Oxford—with the Priory of St. Frideswyde's, with Oseney Abbey, or with the Church of the Canons of St. George's in the Castle" (*ii.* 326).

And in a note he urges that

"Mr. Lyte sees that the nature of the Chancellorship is fatal to a direct continuity between any monastic school and the University, but still seems to attach too much importance to these earlier and purely hypothetical monastic schools.....It is contrary to all analogy to suppose that a university grew out of a monastery," &c.

Again, he assures us that,

"amidst all the obscurity which hangs over the origin of the University, one thing may be taken as absolutely certain—that the schools in connexion with which the University grew up were never at any time dependent upon any caputular or monastic body in Oxford" (*p.* 327).

Now, no one can agree with Mr. Rashdall more thoroughly than myself as to the need

for a healthy scepticism and for independent research where the history of our early institutions is concerned, and still more on a subject so obscured and overlaid by fable as the origin of Oxford University. And as to the "schools" of St. Frideswyde's Priory, they are, as he says, virtually "hypothetical." Yet we must not forget that his own theory is, however plausible, only a conjecture; and that there is still much hesitation to accept as proved his conclusion that

"we may definitely assign the birth of Oxford as a *studium generale* to 1167 or the beginning of 1168" (p. 332).

It might well be supposed that every scrap of evidence bearing on a question so long debated had been already microscopically examined. There remains, however, at least one which seems to have escaped notice, and to which I now venture to direct attention.

Mr. Rashdall has from the first attached great importance to the relation by Robert, Prior of St. Frideswyde's, of his cure at the tomb of St. Thomas. The Prior proves the genuineness of his case by appealing to the witness of Oxford folk:—

"Testis est mihi populus civitatis nostræ, quem cum in festis diebus, quando loquebar ad eos..... cum interesset etiam clericis diversorum locorum Angliæ, prætedebam excusationem standi" ("Becket Materials," ii. 99).

At first Mr. Rashdall dated the cure as probably belonging "to 1170 or a few years afterwards"; but he now asserts more definitely that it

"cannot have occurred later than 1172. At this date then we have established the existence at Oxford of precisely what constituted a *studium generale* in the earliest sense of the word.....within a few years after 1167" (vol. ii. p. 344).

The date 1172 is derived from Magnússon's introduction to the 'Thómas Saga Erkebyskups,' where it is "1171/2." I need not repeat Magnússon's argument, for we can now speak more definitely, the publication of St. Frideswyde's Cartulary enabling us to date Adrian's Bull as of February 26th, 1157/8. If then, as Magnússon held, with very great probability, Prior Robert was at Rome when it was granted by Adrian, he cannot have been elected prior later than 1157; and we are further enabled to throw back his cure to 1171 at latest, for although there is, at first sight, some discrepancy between the nine years ("nín ár") of the Icelandic version and the "hic annus tertius est sive quartus" of the Latin, they clearly combine, I think, to account for the "ferme duodecim annis aut eo amplius" during which he had suffered.

It is by no means uncommon for a writer to prove the latest date at which an event can have happened, and then to speak of it as having happened at the date thus ascertained. Into this slight confusion Mr. Rashdall, perhaps, has fallen. The Prior's statement as to his congregations covers, it will be found, the three or four years preceding his miraculous cure. The "clerks," therefore, of whom he speaks may have frequented Oxford at least as early as 1168, which brings us to the very verge of their alleged arrival.

But it is of this Prior of St. Frideswyde's himself—"magister Robertus de Crikelada," as he is styled in the 'Becket Memorials' (ii. 99)—that I wish to speak. Magnússon showed, in the 'Thómas Saga,' that he wrote a work on the miracles of St. Thomas (vol. ii. p. xcii), a fact, apparently, till then unknown; and Pits, who gives a list of his works, had spoken of him thus:—

"Pleraque sua scripta vel Regi Anglorum Henrico Secundo, vel Laurentio abbati Westmonasteriensi, vel Reginaldo Gressiliano canonico, vel Guthlando monacho nuncupavit. Juvenis Plinii flores collegit, et per ordines disposuerat, jam autem ad communem multorum utilitatem opus perpolivit, in publicum emisit, Regi Anglorum Henrico Secundo dedicavit et operi titulum dedit Deflorationes historie naturalis Plinii, libros novem: *Tibi illustrissime*" (p. 235).

No one, however, it would seem, has examined this Pliny. The Bishop of Oxford informed me not long ago that he had never heard of it, nor is Robert's name even mentioned in his famous lectures on 'Learning and Literature at the Court of Henry II.*" It may, therefore, be of general interest to state that the Prior, who in his dedication styles himself "tuus famulus Rodbertus," thus addresses Henry II.:—

"Notum est quia cum sis in bellicis negotiis invictissimus, parto otio non minus es in liberali scientia studiosus."

One hardly associates Henry with "otium" at any stage of his career, but the Prior evidently hoped that he would "condescend" to read a work that would introduce him to the wonders of a world, so large a portion (*non minima parte*) of which was beneath his own rule.

This dedication is followed by a preface, in which Robert "Crikeladensis" addresses himself "studiosis et præcipue claustralibus et scholasticis." It closes with words which seem to imply that the king had extended his patronage to the work:—

"Valet et gratias agite illustrissimo regi Angliæ Henrico secundo, cuius nomini hoc opus dedicare præsumis."

Now I would not lay excessive stress on the opening words of this preface, or connect them specially with St. Frideswyde's; it would be taking purely a modern view to maintain that a man was an Oxford teacher on the ground that he resided at Oxford and had edited a school-book. Still, the position of Prior Robert imparts consequence to his words. And, in any case, the publication at Oxford, under Henry II., of selections from Pliny, annotated, in "nine volumes," deserves an attention it has not obtained. The classics, as Mr. Rashdall has reminded us, were more studied in the twelfth century than in those which followed; but I think he does not mention Pliny's works among them.

An Oxford Pliny calls to mind that famous reading by Giraldus, at Oxford, of his 'Topographia Hibernica' in 1187.† Here again we have a work dealing with natural history. Is it possible that Giraldus had known Prior Robert—had even used his Pliny? A partial answer is supplied in this remarkable passage, which may not have attracted notice:—

"Prior Sanctæ Frideswidæ apud Oxoniam, magister Robertus, quem vidimus, et qui vir erat antiquus et autenticus, cuius etiam ultima tempora nostra occuparunt prima, cum esset vir litteratus et in scripturis eruditus, et Hebraice quoque lingue non ignarus, misit ad urbes Angliæ diversas et oppida in quibus Judæi mansionem habebant, a quibus 'Josephus' plurimos Hebraice scriptos et precario concessos, quoniam magis cum familiariter propter linguam Hebraicam quam noverat habebat, simul collegit."§

We are then told that the Jews were summoned to Oxford to be convicted by Prior Robert of tampering with the text of Josephus in the interest of their faith. From this passage we learn, firstly, that Prior Robert knew Hebrew; and, secondly, that Gerald had met him. And this meeting must have taken place before the great reading at Oxford, when Robert had for several years been succeeded by Prior Philip.||

We have seen then that the Prior of St. Frideswyde's, at the very time when *ex hypothesi* a "*studium generale*" emerges, was a man of exceptional learning, who, both from his official position and from his personal attainments, must have occupied a leading place in the Oxford of his day. And then we come to the strange statement made in the new 'Monas-

ticon' that "Prior Robert occurs in 1157, and was Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1159" (ii. 135). Contrary to the rule, no authority is given for either assertion: the first seems to be true enough; of what confused tradition is the other the echo?

I have yet another suggestion to make. Is it possible that the strange tradition of the University having had its origin in a migration of teachers from the schools at Cricklade can have had its origin in Prior Robert? Mr. Parker has fully discussed this legend in his 'Early Oxford' (Oxford Historical Society), but I cannot believe that "this ridiculous myth" was suggested, as he thinks, by the mere existence of a place called Cricklade. The legend was that Greek scholars had settled at a place which derived from them its name of "Greke-lade." Such, at least, is the version in the Oxford 'Historiola,' which first emerges, it seems, some two centuries after Robert's time. Now Pits wrote that the Prior was "in oppido Græcolada natus et educatus, unde et Græcoladensis, perperam Krikeladensis vocari solet." If the developers of the legend started from the name Cricklade as the place of Robert's origin, "the renowned university of Grek-lad," with its Greek founders, might follow in due course.

Lastly, if objection should be made that we hear too little of Prior Robert to be justified in assigning him importance in the origin of Oxford University, it may fairly be retorted that the distinctive note of such evidence as we have on the subject is its strangely incidental, indeed accidental, character. When it is dispassionately examined, we cannot but draw the conclusion that in this matter contemporary silence affords no proof. The very remarkable mention of "Theobaldus Stampensis magister Oxinefordie," with his "sixty or a hundred clerks" there under Henry I., had been lost sight of by every one till Mr. Rashdall brought it once more to light. For myself, I find it hard to understand why the presence of clerks in Robert's congregations proves the existence of a "*studium generale*," while that of the clerks who listened to Theobald does not. A single teacher, as Mr. Rashdall says, does not make a university, but the recurrent mention of single teachers suggests that they did not stand alone, and points to the fact that Oxford was, at least, years before 1167 a recognized centre of learning.

J. H. ROUND.

SIR G. W. DASENT.

IN Sir George Webbe Dasent we have lost one of our oldest and most accomplished Scandinavian scholars. George Dasent was born in the island of St. Vincent in 1818. He was sprung from an ancient family, supposed to be of French origin, which emigrated to the West Indies soon after 1660. Some members of it were among the earliest colonists in St. Christopher's and Martinique, which, it will be remembered, were held jointly by the French and English; and the name is found at Nevis and Antigua. A John Dasent, who had matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1707, was Chief Justice of Nevis in 1731. His son, another John Dasent, was Chief Justice of Nevis from 1768 to 1787; and his grandson John Roche Dasent was educated at Westminster, and became Attorney-General of St. Vincent, and was the father of George Webbe Dasent. He also was educated at Westminster, and after a short stay at King's College, where he made Delane's acquaintance, proceeded to Oxford, where he was at Magdalen Hall with Delane. He thus became connected with the staff of the *Times*, and for many years occupied a responsible post on that journal. In 1870 he was appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission, and was knighted in 1876. From the first he had a predilection for Northern studies. In 1842 appeared his translation of the 'Younger Edda'; in 1845, 'Theophilus in Icelandic, Low German, and other Tongues'; in 1858, 'The Norsemen

* 'Lectures on Mediæval and Modern History.'

† 'Litterali' in another text.

‡ This is Mr. Stubbs's date. Mr. Rashdall makes it 1184/5 (ii. 341).

§ 'De Principis Instructione' ('Opera,' viii. 65).

|| Since the above was in type, I have found that Mr. Warner drew attention to this passage in his preface to the 'De Principis Instructione,' which unfortunately (as is the rule in the Rolls series) is not indexed.

in Iceland'; in 1861, 'The Story of Burnt Njal'; in 1866, 'The Story of Gisli the Outlaw'; in 1887, 'The Orkney Saga'; and as late as 1894, 'The Story of Hako.' He was also, we believe, the first to translate Rask's famous Icelandic grammar into English (1843), and, along with the late Mr. Vigfússon, he edited Cleasby's 'Icelandic Dictionary.' But the work by which he will always be best known is his wonderfully correct translation of the delightful folk-tales of Asbjørnsen and Moe. These stories had early attracted him, and he had made translations from them, at various times and at long intervals, for circulation among his friends. 'The Master Thief' appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* for November, 1851, but it was not till eight years later that the first edition of the stories was published with "an introductory essay on the origin and diffusion of popular tales," then a comparatively new subject. One cannot but smile nowadays at the evident apprehension of the translator as to how these fairy tales might be received. Quite apart from their almost unique merits, it is difficult to conceive of tales more thoroughly honest and harmless, yet pressure seems to have been put upon Dasent by many of his friends "to change and soften some features in these tales which they thought likely to shock English feeling," and he felt it necessary, almost apologetically, to beg them first read his introduction, "when they may find that the things which shocked them at the first blush are, after all, not so very shocking." The same year a second and larger edition, including thirteen fresh tales, appeared, and the translator, evidently encouraged by the success of his work, assumes a more independent tone. He gives five excellent reasons for not tampering with the tales, and then places at the end of the collection two stories which must have appeared shocking indeed to the pruders who even objected to 'Why the Sea is Salt' as naughty, at the same time mischievously pointing them out in his preface, and forbidding "all good children" to read them. In 1862 a 'Selection from the Norse Tales' was made "to meet the scruples of those good people who thought some of the 'Norse Tales' too outspoken for their children. But," continues he, "if any little readers, before whose eyes either of the earlier editions may have come, should chance to miss some of their old friends, and ask why they have been left out of this volume, it is hoped their mothers will be better able to answer the question than the writer of these lines." The popularity of the tales was now established, and a fourth edition came out in 1874 under the title of 'Tales from the Fjeld.' Sir George Dasent did not always quite catch the grotesque, naive, and romantic flavour of these remarkable *Eventyr*, and such a disenchanting rendering as *Boots for Askeladden* (Cinderella), the favourite hero of Norwegian folk-lore, is quite indefensible; yet his versions, always lucid and faithful, have never been supplanted, and are immeasurably superior to the subsequent translations of Heywood and Brækstad. He was also the author of four novels and a volume of essays entitled 'Jest and Earnest.' A biography of Delane which he promised has never appeared.

He was witty and humorous, and a man of many friends; a great collector, especially of English plate; and although his health was beginning to fail in 1890, when many of his most cherished possessions perished in the fire that consumed his house at Ascot, he was not daunted by his losses, but set to work with singular pertinacity to repair them. He married a sister of Delane's, and both of his sons have made contributions to historical knowledge. Mr. J. Roche Dasent has shown laudable perseverance in editing the 'Registers of the Acts of the Privy Council,' and Mr. A. Irwin Dasent has published an excellent 'History of St. James's Square.'

Literary Gossip.

IN our number for July 4th we intend to publish a series of articles on the literature of the Continent for the last twelve months. Belgium will be treated by Prof. Fredericq, Bohemia by Prof. Tille, Denmark by Dr. A. Ipsen, France by M. Joseph Reinach, Germany by Hofrath Zimmermann, Greece by Prof. Lambros, Holland by M. Crommelin, Hungary by M. L. Katscher, Italy by Signor Manzi, Norway by Dr. C. Brinchmann, Poland by Dr. Belcikowski, Russia by Prof. Milyoukov, and Spain by Don Juan Riaño.

It is understood that Mr. Murray and Mr. Marston, who have attended the Congress of Publishers held this week in Paris, were received with great hospitality by their Parisian brethren.

It has been suggested that the new fort on Box Hill, which stands—in the world of letters—on the site of the sharpest fighting which took place in the animated battle of Dorking, should be called Fort Chesney, after the late Sir George Chesney, M.P.

THE new volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' to be published on the 26th inst., extends from Puckle to Reidford. Mr. Paul Waterhouse writes on Pugin; the Rev. Hastings Rashdall on Cardinal Robert Pullen; Principal Ward on William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, and on Edward Ravenscroft, the dramatist; Mr. Fuller Maitland on Purcell; the Rev. J. O. Johnston on Dr. Pusey; Mr. Ernest Clarke on Philip Pusey, the agriculturist; Mr. Sidney Lee on Pye, the Poet Laureate, and Francis Quarles; Dr. S. R. Gardiner on Pym, the statesman; Mr. D'Arcy Power on Richard Quain, the surgeon; Mr. Joseph Knight on Quin, Rayner, and Reddish, the actors; Dr. Richard Garnett on Anne Radcliffe, the novelist; Mr. Secombe on R. E. Raspe, author of 'Baron Munchausen'; Mr. G. A. Aitken on Dr. Radcliffe; Mr. Walter Armstrong on Raeburn; Mr. J. A. Hamilton on Sir Stamford Raffles; Mr. Leslie Stephen on Thomas Raikes, founder of the Sunday School movement, and the philosopher Thomas Reid; the Rev. William Hunt on Ralph d'Escures, Archbishop of Canterbury; Prof. R. K. Douglas on W. R. S. Ralston; Mr. Thomas Bayne on Allan Ramsay, the poet; Mr. Austin Dobson on Allan Ramsay, the painter; Sir Alexander Arbuthnot on J. A. Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India; Mr. J. H. Round on Randolph, Earl of Chester, and the family of Redvers; Mr. C. H. Firth on Rapin, the historian; Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole on Sir Henry Rawlinson; the Rev. W. D. Macray on Richard Rawlinson, the Nonjuring antiquary; Mr. G. S. Boulger on John Ray, the naturalist; Mr. Charles Kent on Charles Reade; Dr. Jessopp on Bishop Redman, of Norwich; Miss Elizabeth Lee on the novelist Clara Reeve; Miss A. M. Clerke on Henry Reeve, of the *Edinburgh Review*; Dr. Norman Moore on Bishop Reeves, the Irish antiquary; Mr. Thorn Drury on Capt. Mayne Reid; and Col. Vetch on Major-General Sir William Reid. The article on Sir Walter Raleigh, which embodies a few new particulars, is the joint work of Prof. Laughton and Mr. Sidney Lee.

THE late Sir G. Dasent's tastes were always literary rather than political, and

during his long connexion with the *Times* he wrote a great number of biographies of eminent persons and criticisms of books. His contributions to the quarterlies and the monthly magazines would fill a volume. On one of his trips to Iceland he was accompanied by the late Mr. Campbell of Islay, the late Sir Charles Clifford, the present Lord Kilmorey, Mr. Arthur Lennox, and others; and the adventures of the party were recorded in 'Travels by Umbra,' now a very scarce volume, having been intended for private circulation only.

ON returning home at Christmas, 1863, after a visit to the Ionian Islands, Sir George Dasent met with an accident to his knees which permanently crippled his walking powers more or less. After his retirement from the public service in 1892 he was hardly ever seen again in London society, finding his chief happiness in living in the country. He was buried on Monday at Easthamstead, near Bracknell, where John Delane and many of his family were interred.

MR. JAMES BOWDEN asks us to state that he has resigned his position as managing director of Messrs. Ward, Lock & Bowden, Limited, and will cease at the end of the month to take any part in the management of that company.

MR. A. P. GRAVES is passing through the press a volume of posthumous poems by Sheridan Le Fanu. They include a romantic play and an Irish saga.

THREE unpublished manuscripts of Charlotte Brontë—stories written at the age of fourteen, seventeen, and twenty years respectively—are to be sold to-day at Sotheby's. They are of the same class as the MSS. described by Mrs. Gaskell, and of one of which she gives a facsimile in her 'Life.' Neither of the three in question was apparently known to Mrs. Gaskell; and as this is, so far as we know, the first occasion on which any such MS. of Charlotte Brontë has been offered for sale in the open market, much curiosity exists as to their commercial value. We believe that Mr. Clement K. Shorter is the fortunate possessor of all similar products of Charlotte Brontë's precocious imagination. It seems a pity that these should have got separated from the others.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. are about to publish a library of the best historical novels and romances dealing with English history, under the general editorship of Mr. Laurence Gomme. The series will be issued in chronological order, and there is to be an introduction to each volume, pointing out how the treatment of the subject compares with the hard facts of history, and carrying on the story from volume to volume. Several volumes are now in the press, and will be ready during the autumn season.

THREE relics of Napoleon Bonaparte are to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on Monday next. The first of these is a lock of his hair, cut when on board the *Bellerophon*, lying off Plymouth, sent to Mr. Capel Loffit, Troston, Suffolk, by the Comte de Milleraye, with a letter dated "Plymouth, 11 Août, 1815." The letter goes with the lock. The second item is also a lock of the hair of the "plus grand

des hommes," but when shorn it is not stated. These two lots were bequeathed by Mr. Capel Lofft to his daughter, who left them to the present owner, Mr. R. E. Lofft. The third "relic" is of a different character, the 'Euvres Complètes' of the Abbé de Voisenon, 1785, purchased at the sale of Napoleon's library, brought from St. Helena, and sold at Sotheby's in 1821; it has an initial in pencil by the great emperor opposite a passage referring to ambition, and also his library stamp on the titles. Another Napoleon item is to be sold on Tuesday, namely, 3,275 conchological drawings, coloured and mounted on sheets, made by the late Mr. Charles Wodarch by order of Napoleon, who was dethroned before the collection was finished; it was subsequently disposed of to Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton in 1819, for the sum of 200*l*.

THE Directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution have just published their report for 1895. The income amounted to nearly 1,600*l*., including a legacy of 100*l*. from the late Frederick Miles. 765*l*. was paid in temporary grants to forty-six members and widows, and over 700*l*. in permanent annuities. The heavy calls on the funds show the great value of the Institution to its members, and the Directors have made no reduction in the grants, although we are sorry to see that the life subscriptions are about 100*l*. less than last year, and, strange to say, only one new member has been enrolled during the year. It is to be hoped that subscribers will soon make good this amount. Eleven members have been removed by death, three of whom were in receipt of assistance, and had received respectively 57*l*., 438*l*., and 229*l*. Two widows had received 264*l*. and 688*l*. respectively. During the year 200 persons made use of the Seaside Home.

THE July number of *Blackwood's Magazine* will contain one of Sir Herbert Maxwell's holiday essays, entitled 'How Summer came to Caithness,' in which he discourses in a characteristically light vein on fishing and on gay-plumaged birds, which have been so much in evidence during this early bright summer season we have been experiencing.

MESSRS. WOODALL, MINSHALL & Co., of Oswestry, will shortly publish for the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion a 'Collection of the Poems of Iolo Goch, with Historical and Critical Notes,' by Mr. Charles Ashton, of Dinas Mawddwy. As the productions of the friend and family bard of Owen Glendower, these poems, which have hitherto remained unedited, contain valuable historical evidence as to the Welsh insurrection associated with Glendower's name.

A NEW volume of the *Savoy* will commence with the July number, and it has been decided to make the magazine a monthly instead of a quarterly. The form will be the same (crown quarto) as at present, but the price will be lowered from 2*s*. 6*d*. net to 2*s*. not net. It will be issued in a coloured wrapper with a new design by Mr. Aubrey Beardsley.

MESSRS. T. & T. CLARK announce an addition to "The International Critical Commentary" in the shape of 'A Com-

mentary on the Synopsis of the Four Gospels,' by Prof. Sanday and the Rev. Willoughby C. Allen, of Exeter College, Oxford.

WHILST the House of Commons is discussing the creation of a large number of new educational authorities for England, Scotchmen are beginning to complain of the multiplicity of authorities north of the Tweed. A Scottish county may now include the Technical Committee of the County Council, various School Boards, a Secondary Education Committee composed of representatives of the Council and the School Boards in equal numbers, the Burgh Councils, administering a share of the secondary grants, the Science and Art Committees, and the independent Educational Trusts.

HEAD masters of English secondary schools are tardily beginning to encourage the training of young teachers. The Council of the Association of Head Masters, which has about 360 members, has resolved "that when candidates who have had no sufficient previous experience apply for appointments, preference will be given, *ceteris paribus*, to men who will undertake to unite with their practical teaching a course of study at some secondary training colleges." There is at this moment only one secondary training college for men in England—that of the College of Preceptors. The courses under the direction of the Oxford and Cambridge syndicates, however, would doubtless be recognized by the head masters.

A REVISED edition of 'Ros Rosarum,' by E. V. B., is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will contain many new contributions, besides verses by Lord Tennyson, Lord Lytton, Mr. Hamilton Aidé, and J. A. Symonds which have not been published elsewhere. The volume will be freely illustrated by the author.

THE Printers' Pension Corporation are about to issue a record of their last festival, including the Archbishop's speech.

THE journalistic profession certainly meets with due appreciation in Sweden. The Storthing has just decided on giving two State grants of 1,000 kroner each to young journalists to enable them to gain experience in foreign countries, and the editors of newspapers are henceforth to have the free use of the State railways when travelling in the exercise of their profession.

THE Danish lyrical and dramatic poet Ole Christian Lund, who was born in 1829, died in the town hospital of Aarhus on May 28th.

THE cause of women's advancement is making sensible progress in Germany, and its supporters have at last felt justified in arranging for an international women's congress to be held in Berlin from September 19th to 27th. An influential committee has been formed, which is doing its best to make the venture a success. The subjects for discussion range over a wide area, including the education of girls, the professional position of women, their condition as wage-earners, their legal and political position, their work in literature, art, and science, &c. The secretaries of the congress are

Madame Lina Morgenstern and Madame Dr. Ichenhauser.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include nine Reports on the Endowed Charities of nine Glamorganshire parishes (1*d*. each); Education Reports for the West-Central and North-Western Divisions of England and Wales, 1895 (2*d*. each); a Report of the Proceedings of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales under the Endowed Schools Acts for the Year 1895 (2*d*.); and a Supplement to Vol. II. of the Secondary Education Papers (1*d*.).

SCIENCE

Studies in Ancient History: the Second Series, comprising an Inquiry into the Origin of Exogamy. By the late John Ferguson M'Lennan. Edited by his Widow and Arthur Platt. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS book comes to us with a note of sadness not easily dispelled. Gathered together by Mr. M'Lennan as the material for "a great work on early society," its completion was arrested by the death of the author. It was then taken in hand by his brother, Mr. Donald M'Lennan, who died before his task was well begun. Finally, it was resumed by his widow, with Mr. Platt's assistance, and before the book had left the printer's hands she, too, had passed away.

With Mr. M'Lennan's methods, and generally with his results, all anthropologists are acquainted. The present work will not add much information under either head, but it will at least do one thing—it will establish the necessity for more careful sifting of authorities, more systematic classification of evidence, and more definite statement of the problems at issue, than has hitherto been the practice among anthropological writers. And we hope it may prevent that disastrous mixture of original research with attempts to prove particular theories, of which Messrs. Fison and Howitt's 'Kamilaroi and Kurnai' is the most conspicuous and fatal example. Mr. M'Lennan saw clearly enough that anthropology must be studied with mathematical or statistical precision if its principal results are ever to be accepted as proven; and it is highly probable that future students of this science will have to re-examine much of the evidence which has been adduced by the older writers, or, at all events, reconsider some of the conclusions drawn therefrom. We do not know that this is altogether to be regretted, for the science is so young that it cannot be expected to have reached much further than the elementary stage of its progress, and there is time ahead amply sufficient for the necessary work if only the material be free from suspicion of having been tampered with by the reckless speculations of interested collectors.

These observations are suggested by Mr. M'Lennan's chapter on "The Mode of handling Evidence." He is very severe, but not too severe, we think:—

"It is very common for writers to withhold a fact or to describe it erroneously through opinionativeness and through ignorance of the meaning of terms.....Of late years, and especially since the publication of speculations on the history of society, the confusion has become

worse confounded. Tribes are represented as being at once exogamous and endogamous, and the marriage system to be monogamy, polygamy, and polyandry, all in combination. It is for this reason that I propose in the following work to cite no books of travels or missionary report published within the last twelve years. They are absolutely untrustworthy as sources of evidence, because they have been written under the influence of prevailing theories. Works written before that date I see no reason for treating with suspicion."

This is an exceedingly important dictum. If Mr. McLennan had lived to revise his work himself, he would, of course, have admitted that the labours of trained inquirers must be exempted from his ruling—inquirers such as Mr. Risley in India, Dr. Codrington in Melanesia, and many of the younger explorers who have been taught the necessity for absolutely scientific accuracy of detail and comprehensiveness of research. But except for these Mr. McLennan's standard of limitation is in the main necessary. The result of applying it in the present instance is that in the subsequent chapters of the book, which deal with the substantive inquiry into the correlated elements of early society, exogamy, totemism, blood feuds, kin vengeance, female infanticide, and female kinship, we have a unique opportunity of testing the suggested method. It is unique in this way. Mr. McLennan's early monograph on 'Primitive Marriage' has influenced observers of savage customs more, perhaps, than any other book of the period, and his present work surveys the evidence as it appeared untouched by this influence. The authorities used for evidence of fact are not consciously dealing with any one of the stated elements of early society, much less with them altogether as necessarily correlated to each other, and the result is a mosaic more or less imperfect in detail, but capable of yielding important material for a complete restoration. Here, then, is splendid groundwork upon which to build with all the later products of research; and it does not seem too much to say of this last memorial of Mr. McLennan's genius that it introduces into anthropological studies a fixed line which every student must regard in prosecuting his own work—a line on one side of which is the raw material necessary for the groundwork of research, and on the other side of which may or may not be found the material for the finished structure.

We have thought this underlying feature of Mr. McLennan's book of so much importance that we have emphasized it to the exclusion of an examination of his results. There is, as already stated, nothing absolutely new in these results. From a remark published, if we remember rightly, by Mr. Lang some years ago, from an apparently authorized source, it was suggested that Mr. McLennan had put on record among his unpublished papers a novel and satisfactory theory as to the origin of totemism as a form of kinship; but there is no such record here. Indeed, Mr. McLennan treats of totemism only from the point of view of an established human institution behind which it is hardly possible to penetrate, and concludes that where there is evidence of totemistic beliefs, totemism in its developed form either exists unnoted by the authorities, or has existed in earlier stages of the tribal

history. The question is, Is this conclusion warranted? If, for instance, Dr. Codrington is correct, it seems that a section of the Melanesians possessed some of the totemistic beliefs without the institution of totemism—an important piece of evidence, which not only tells against Mr. McLennan's view of the subject, but introduces the new question as to whether it is possible on present evidence to get to a stage of society from which the totem organization may have developed.

It will be seen from this example that the method of inquiry adopted by Mr. McLennan raises most important issues. Perhaps the most important is the evidence in support of female infanticide—evidence which has recently been denied with some force by Mr. Westermarck. It is urged that the greatest of all human passions, jealousy, and the greatest of all human feelings, love of offspring, must enter largely into the shaping of the primitive social unit necessarily based upon some form of marriage. But against these psychological elements in man's nature there is to be set the far more potent force represented by "the struggle for existence." The study of the operation of this force shows that man, alone of all living nature, must have taken into his own hands the regulation of the methods necessary to ensure the life of his species, and in this action he made his social rules dominate the natural instincts of the individual. Here is the *vera causa* for female infanticide, showing man to have begun by adapting the social unit to the productive powers of existence, and to have passed on to the stage of adapting the productive powers of existence to the social unit—surely a record of progress sufficient to account, and to compensate, for the ghastliness of some of the early conditions of life. In this instance, we think, Mr. McLennan's method and results are shown to the best advantage, for although he does not state his case in these terms, nor indeed on these lines, the hypothesis which he formulates comes pretty near to them.

Appearing, as this book does, with all the disadvantages of lapse of time since it was written and the absence of the author's mind for its final revision, it is, nevertheless, a notable contribution to anthropological science. It is difficult to judge how far the editors have done justice to the author. With the limitation of research which was placed before them, they may well have hesitated to annotate the text with the results of recent investigation; and yet it seems a pity that Prof. Robertson Smith, for instance, should be quoted from his earlier and incomplete studies, without any reference whatever to the maturer conclusions of his last book, 'The Religion of the Semites.' Surely it would have been well also to have drawn the reader's attention to the amply verified evidence for totemism in India collected by Mr. Risley. But perhaps these are considered to be omissions which every student can readily supply for himself, and we are not sure that the plea should not be conceded. It is a pity, however, that the opportunity afforded by this book was not used for the purpose of publishing a complete index to all three of Mr. McLennan's works, which now appear before the world indexless, a fate that they certainly do not merit.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 4.—Sir J. Lister, President, in the chair.—The annual meeting for the election of Fellows was held. The following were elected: Lieut.-Col. Sir G. S. Clarke, Dr. J. N. Collie, Dr. A. M. W. Downing, Dr. F. Elgar, Prof. A. Gray, Dr. G. J. Hinde, Prof. H. A. Miers, Dr. F. W. Mott, Dr. J. Murray, Prof. K. Pearson, the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, Prof. C. Stewart, Mr. W. E. Wilson, Mr. H. B. Woodward, and Dr. W. P. Wynne.—The following papers were read: 'On the Unknown Lines observed in the Spectra of certain Minerals,' by Mr. J. N. Lockyer.—'On the Electrical Resistivity of Bismuth at the Temperature of Liquid Air,' and 'On the Electrical Resistivity of Pure Mercury at the Temperature of Liquid Air,' by Prof. J. Dewar and Dr. J. A. Fleming.—'The Hysteresis of Iron and Steel in a Rotating Magnetic Field,' by Prof. F. G. Baily.—and 'Observations on Atmospheric Electricity at the Kew Observatory,' by Mr. C. Chree.

June 11.—Sir J. Lister, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were admitted into the Society: Dr. J. N. Collie, Dr. A. M. W. Downing, Prof. A. Gray, Dr. G. J. Hinde, Dr. F. W. Mott, the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, Prof. C. Stewart, Mr. W. E. Wilson, Mr. H. B. Woodward, and Dr. W. P. Wynne.—An address of congratulation from the President, Council, and Fellows upon the occasion of Lord Kelvin's jubilee was read.—The following papers were also read: 'The Relation between the Refraction of the Elements and their Chemical Equivalents,' by Dr. J. H. Gladstone.—'On the Magnetic Permeability and Hysteresis of Iron at Low Temperatures,' by Dr. J. A. Fleming and Prof. J. Dewar.—'On certain Changes observed in the Dimensions of Parts of the Carapace of *Carcinus menas*,' by Mr. H. Thompson.—and 'On the Relations between the Viscosity (Internal Friction) of Liquids and their Chemical Nature,' Part II., by Dr. T. E. Thorpe and Mr. J. W. Rodger.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 10.—Dr. H. Hicks, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Taylor was elected a Fellow. The following communications were read: 'On Foliated Granites and their Relations to the Crystalline Schists in Eastern Sutherland,' by Mr. J. Horne and Mr. E. Greenly.—'The Geology of the Eastern Corner of Anglesey,' by Mr. E. Greenly.—and 'Seismic Phenomena in the British Empire,' by Capt. M. F. de Montessus de Ballore.

LINNEAN.—June 4.—Anniversary Meeting.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. F. Crossman was admitted a Fellow.—The Gold Medal was formally awarded to Prof. G. J. Allman for distinguished researches in zoology, and, in consequence of his inability to receive it in person, was delivered on his behalf to Sir Joseph D. Hooker, who made a suitable acknowledgment.—The reports of the Treasurer, the Secretary, and the Librarian were read.—The following officers were elected: President, Dr. A. Günther; Treasurer, Mr. F. Crisp; Secretaries, Mr. B. Daydon Jackson and Prof. G. B. Howes.—The retiring President, Mr. C. B. Clarke, delivered the annual presidential address.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—June 3.—Dr. D. Sharp, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Gervase F. Mathew exhibited the new species of *Leucania*, *L. flavicolor*, recently described by Mr. Barrett (*Ent. Monthly Mag.*, Second Series, vol. vii. p. 99), and also the varieties of *L. pallens* noticed by Mr. Barrett in the same article (*l.c.*, p. 100).—Mr. Tutt, having carefully examined the specimens of *Leucania flavicolor*, said that he considered it as highly probable that it was a remarkable form of *L. pallens*, but that more material was required before a final opinion could be formed. The remarkable transverse (elbowed) line of dots crossing the forewings was exactly parallel with that of *L. straminea* and *L. impura* ab. *punctulinea*, and for an aberration of this character to occur in *L. pallens* was as probable as in *L. impura* the typical form of which is but sparingly dotted in the direction of the elbowed line. The hindwings showed almost identical characters in the dark shading, traces of dots in nervures, &c., as the red aberrations of *L. pallens* exhibited by Mr. Mathew. He considered that until the matter of its specific distinctness was finally settled, Mr. Barrett had erred on the right side in giving it a distinctive name, even if the name subsequently fell as an aberration of *L. pallens*.—Mr. Waterhouse exhibited several branches of oaks from the New Forest entirely denuded of foliage, and stated that throughout large tracts of the Forest the oaks had been stripped of their leaves in the same fashion by lepidopterous larvae, especially *Cheimatobia brumata*, *Hybernia defoliaria*, and *Tortrix viridana*. Certain trees, however, though situated among the denuded trees, had quite escaped.—Dr. Sharp suggested that they belonged to a different species; but Mr. Waterhouse said

that he had carefully examined them, and that this was not the case.—Mr. MacLachlan said that the immunity of the trees referred to was probably due to irregularity in coming into leaf.—Mr. Tutt exhibited living pupæ of *Enodia hyperanthus* and *Epinephele ianira*, and pointed out how different the pupæ of these two species were in general appearance, structure, and cremaster attachment from each other. He pointed out that these two species had for a long time been erroneously placed in the same genus, but that, in all stages, they were widely separated, and that not only should they be placed in different genera, but that they appeared to belong to different tribes—*Enodia hyperanthus* being in the Cœnonymphidi and *Epinephele ianira* in the Epinephelidi (vide *Entom. Record*, vii. 301).—Mr. Blandford exhibited and described series of tropical American butterflies from the Godman-Salvin collection, arranged to show the existence and geographical distribution of homœochromatic groups.—Dr. Chapman communicated a paper 'On the Phylogeny and Evolution of the Lepidoptera from a Pupal and Oval Standpoint.'

METEOROLOGICAL.—June 17.—Mr. E. Mawley, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. Harries read a paper 'On Arctic Hail and Thunderstorms,' in which he showed that the commonly accepted opinion that hail and thunderstorms are almost, if not quite unknown in the Arctic regions is incorrect.—A paper by Mr. J. E. Cullum 'On the Climatology of Valencia Island' was also read. The observatory at Valencia, which is under the control of the Meteorological Office, is situated on almost the most westerly point of Europe. Continuous records from self-recording instruments were carried on from 1869 until 1891, when the observatory was removed to Caheriveen, and the author gives the results of the observations for these twenty-three years.—This was the last meeting of the present session.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—June 9.—Mr. E. W. Brabrook, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr exhibited some photographs taken in Somaliland, and some stone implements from Somaliland and the edge of the Egyptian desert. In the course of a few remarks he claimed the implements as palæolithic.—Mr. C. H. Read quoted M. Dupont's opinion that similar implements found by him (M. Dupont) on the Congo were neolithic. More geological evidence was desirable.—Mr. Rudler said that, as far as form was concerned, the implements appeared to be palæolithic. But form was only one of the factors which had to be considered, and for the present, perhaps, judgment ought to be suspended.—Mr. Seton-Karr, in replying, suggested that similar stone implements might have been used by the ancient Egyptians for embalming the dead.—Mr. C. S. Myers gave an account of a large discovery of skulls at Brandon, Suffolk, some of which he exhibited. They seemed to point to a mixture of different tribes, probably previous to the Saxon invasion. One skull, however, was of Saxon type.—Dr. Garson, Prof. Thane, Prof. Haddon, Mr. Holmes, and Dr. Beddoe spoke, the last named suggesting the fourth or fifth century as the possible date of these remains.—Dr. R. M. Connolly read a paper 'On Social Life in Fantiland,' illustrated by the optical lantern and by a number of interesting objects.—General Robley exhibited a collection of fourteen heads of Maoris dried and tattooed.

MATHEMATICAL.—June 11.—Major MacMahon, R.A., President, in the chair.—The President announced that the Council had awarded the De Morgan Memorial Medal to Mr. Samuel Roberts. The presentation will be made at the annual meeting in November next.—The President then read the text of an address which was to be presented to Lord Kelvin on the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee of his professoriate in Glasgow University on June 16th.—Mr. A. E. Western was elected a Member.—The following communications were made: 'Waves in Canals,' by Mr. H. M. Macdonald, 'On the $a b c$ Form of the Binary Quintic,' by Mr. J. Hammond, 'Construction for the Four Normals to a Central Conic drawn through a Given Point,' by Prof. G. B. Mathews, 'On a Twofold Generalization of Stieltjes's Theorem,' by Dr. H. Taber, and 'Notes on Magic Squares,' by the Rev. A. H. Frost.

PHYSICAL.—June 12.—Capt. Abney, President, in the chair.—Mr. Campbell read a paper 'On the Measurement of Very Large and of Very Small Alternating Currents.'—Mr. Griffiths exhibited and described his improved form of resistance box.—Prof. S. P. Thompson read a communication on Röntgen rays.—Dr. Shettle, who was announced to give a paper on Röntgen rays, explained that he had just discovered that the effects he had intended to describe were due to red light which had penetrated his dark room.

HELLENIC.—June 15.—*Annual Meeting.*—Sir E. Maunde Thompson, V.P., in the chair.—The Honorary Secretary read the Council's Report, which showed that in spite of a slight falling off in numbers the Society was prosperous, and was doing good work. Reference was made to members lost by death in the course of the year, and especially to Lord Leighton and Dr. J. H. Middleton. Besides the usual grant of 100l. to the British School at Athens, which was now more firmly established, 50l. had been voted to Mr. W. R. Paton for excavations in Asia Minor, and 30l. to Mr. W. J. Woodhouse towards additional illustrations for a work on *Ætolia*. Four successful meetings had been held in the year, and the papers had as a rule led to animated discussions. Special attention had been given to improvements in the management of the library. The honorary librarian, Dr. Holden, who had resigned on the ground of ill health, had been succeeded by Mr. Arthur Smith, while Miss F. Johnson had been appointed assistant librarian in the place of Miss Hughes, who had also resigned. New bookshelves had been provided and the books were being rearranged. The loan collection of lantern slides was still in constant request, and had been brought into connexion with a similar collection belonging to the Teachers' Guild. The finances of the Society were in a satisfactory condition. The total receipts had been 915l., the total expenditure 744l., which left (including a balance of 169l. carried forward from last year) a balance in hand of 340l. During the year 26 new members had been elected, while 37 had been lost by death or resignation. The present number of members was 773, and of subscribing libraries 127.—On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Prof. Butcher, the Report was unanimously adopted.—Mr. Cecil Smith gave a short account of the work done in Greece during the year by the French, German, Austrian, American, and British schools at Athens, and by the Athenian Archaeological Society.—Prof. Jebb was re-elected President, and the former Vice-Presidents were re-elected, except that Prof. Butcher was chosen in the place of Dr. Middleton. Prof. Ernest Gardner, Prof. Joseph Mayor, Mr. J. A. R. Munro, Prof. G. G. A. Murray, and Mr. H. B. Walters were elected to vacancies on the Council.

NAVY RECORDS.—June 11.—*Annual General Meeting.*—Earl Spencer, President, in the chair.—The Council reported that the number of members was 523, being a net increase of 83 during the last twelve months. At the beginning of the present year the Society had a clear balance of 428l. In addition to the 'Journal of Rear-Admiral Bartholomew James,' already issued, it is proposed to issue during the present year 'Holland's Two Discourses on the Navy, 1639 and 1660,' edited by Mr. J. R. Tanner, and 'Navy Accounts and Inventories under Henry VII.,' edited by Mr. M. Oppenheim, both of which may be expected to throw much new light on the early administration of the navy. The volumes for next year will probably be 'The Journal of Sir George Rooke, 1700-2,' edited by Mr. Oscar Browning; 'Roll II. of Anthony's Declaration of the Navy,' 1546, edited by Prof. Elgar; and 'Papers relating to the Blockade of Brest, 1803-5,' edited by Mr. John Leyland.—The proposed changes in the Council were agreed to.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
 SUN. Jewish Historical, 8.—Annual General Meeting. 'Early Translators of the Jewish Prayer Book in England,' Rev. S. Singer.
 MON. British Architects, 8.—Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal.
 — New Hebrides, by Commander H. E. Percy-Cust.
 WED. United Service Institution, 3½.—'The Evolution of the Militia,' Major A. B. Williams.
 — Society of Arts, 4.—Annual General Meeting.
 — Geological, 8.—Notes on the Glacial Geology of Arctic Europe and its Islands. Part II. Arctic Norway, Russian Lapland, Novaya Zemlya, and Spitzbergen. Col. R. W. Fellden; 'Estrusive and Intrusive Igneous Rocks as Products of Magmatic Differentiation,' Prof. J. P. Iddings.
 FRI. United Service Institution, 3½.—'The Invasions of England: Should London be Fortified?' Capt. W. H. Harrison.
 SAT. Botanic, 3½.—Election of Fellows, &c.

Science Gossip.

THE international conference arranged by the Royal Society to consider proposals for an international catalogue of scientific literature will be formally opened at Burlington House on the morning of Tuesday, July 14th. A reception of the delegates will be held by the President of the Royal Society on the previous evening at Burlington House, and they will be entertained at dinner by the Society on the evening of the 14th at the Hôtel Métropole. On the 15th the delegates will be received by the Lord Mayor, and on the afternoon of the 16th they will be entertained by Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., at a garden party at his house in Avenue Road.

The total number of delegates appointed to attend the conference amounts to forty, including representatives of the principal colonies of the empire and the principal governments of the world. The British Government will be represented by Sir John Gorst.

THE late Mr. Seeborn's important 'Monograph on the Family of Thrushes,' which he had almost completed at the time of his death, is being finished by his intimate friend Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Sotheran & Co. The work will be fully illustrated. The edition is to be limited to 250 copies.

WE regret to announce the death on the 14th inst., at the age of twenty-seven, of Mr. H. B. Pollard, lecturer on biology and comparative anatomy at Charing Cross Hospital. Elected to a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford, Dr. Pollard graduated B.A. in 1890 with first-class honours in zoology. Concurrently he gained similar distinction in the London intermediate and final B.Sc. examinations, and was granted the D.Sc. degree for a thesis on *Polypterus*. During 1890-2 he worked at Freiburg under Prof. Wiedersheim, and in 1892 he had the Oxford table at Dr. Döhrn's laboratory at Naples. In 1893 he was elected Berkeley Fellow at the Owens College, Manchester, and in 1895 lecturer at Charing Cross Hospital. He made a special study of fish, and in a series of papers contributed to the German *Jahrbuch* of anatomy he originated a theory of the development of fish which has attracted considerable attention among biologists. He was writing a text-book on the subject at the time of his death. He was stunned by a fall while bathing and drowned.

A CURIOUS book is to be sold at Sotheby's on Monday next, an uncut copy of Thomas Savery's 'Navigation Improv'd, or the Art of Rowing Ships of all Rates in Calms with a More Easy, Swift, and Steady Motion than Oars can. Also a Description of the Engine that performs It,' 1698. Only two or three copies of this work, which contains in embryo the idea of the paddle-wheel, appear to be recorded. The copy in question has the folding plate and the tops unopened.

THE valuable scientific library of the late Prof. Karl Vogt, about the purchase of which, as we stated before, negotiations were carried on with the Roumanian Government, will, after all, remain in Germany. The Senkenberg Institute of Frankfurt has decided to buy it with the help of voluntary contributions.

THE session of the German Astronomical Society will this year be held at Bamberg from September 17th to 19th, under the presidency of Prof. H. Gylde, Director of the Stockholm Observatory.

SMALL planet No. 340, which was one of those discovered by Prof. Max Wolf at Heidelberg on September 25th, 1892, has been named Edwardsa.

FINE ARTS

THE PARIS SALONS.

IV.

IF the Salons afford us pretty nearly exact information regarding the present state of French art—making allowance, of course, for the fact that masters like Gustave Moreau, and "irregulars" full of talent, like Degas and Claude Monet, and the last of the Impressionists, like Pissarro and Renoir, never exhibit—they cannot but afford us incomplete notions regarding foreign schools. Yet what is to be seen is by no means to be despised. I have already spoken of some most noteworthy portraits by British artists, and if I say nothing of the picture of the council of the town of Landsberg, by Mr. Herkomer (Champs Élysées, No. 1026), or the *Jeune*

Duc (1520) of Mr. Orchardson, or the *Marriage de Covenance* (1285) of Mr. John Lorimer, it is because I have reason to believe that the readers of the *Athenæum* were familiar with these pictures before the Parisian public; and the same, I understand, was the case with the *Jeanne d'Arc* and the *Omnibus de Bayswater* (1097, 1098) of Mr. G. W. Joy, *La Nature et le Poète* (339) of Mr. A. H. Buckland, *The Thought-reader* (1000) of Mr. G. Harcourt, and *Une Nuit d'Été à Venise* (817) of Mr. Melton Fisher, which have been also much remarked, and the jury has awarded medals to the greater number of these works, which is, at all events, a proof of the impartial hospitality with which foreign painters are certain of meeting at the Champs Élysées as well as the Champ de Mars, where the landscapes of Mr. Davis (407, 408, and 409) struck me as one of the most sincere, faithful, and delicate interpretations of nature exhibited this year.

The Americans who contribute to the Champs Élysées are all of them pupils of the patented professors who direct the fashionable studios—MM. Bouguereau, Gérôme, Lefèvre, Tony Robert-Floury, Benjamin-Constant, &c.—and many of them are as yet nothing more than good pupils who repeat, with a slight accent, what they have heard their masters say. Those who contribute to the Champ de Mars have all of them more or less felt the influence of their countryman Mr. Whistler; for instance, Mr. J. W. Alexander (8), Mr. Humphreys Johnston (695-698), Mr. A. Herter (672-674), &c. Mr. Gari Melchers has made the north of Holland his second country, and the portraits of sailors which he has brought back from it (877-880) are for solidity of construction, acuteness of vision, and simplicity of execution, of great originality.

The Belgian School appears to be full of activity. Landscape painters like Franz Courten (345-348, C. de M.), Émile Claus (304-311), Verstraete (1217-1219), Willaert (1252-1256), Albert Baertsoen (44-47)—a charming and tenderly persuasive painter of the banks of the Scheldt, of soft twilights, of veiled skies and silent courts of *béguinages*—are the faithful and pathetic portraitists of their native country; and something of the *naïveté* and the uncompromising realism of the old Flemings is revived in M. Léon Frédéric (544-547) and Jef Leempoels (793). Finally, all the inherited virtues of the race—the probity in the face of nature, the taste for fine rich impastos, for full and sonorous tones—are found again, allied to a rare power of dramatic emotion, in a painter whom for three years past we have been following with increasing interest, and who exhibits at the Champs Élysées one of the fine pictures of the year, M. Alexandre Struijs (1871, *Désespéré*).

For the edification of the young I should like to contrast with this healthy and strong, moving and yet simple art, a complicated, pretentious, and obscure picture which a pupil of the Belgian Academy at Rome, M. Jean Delville, has sent to the Champ de Mars (426, *Les Trésors de Satan*). I have not the time to comment on this riddle. If this is what Belgium is going to ask of Italy, and if it is this sort of rubbish which is to be the result of the fusion of the old Flemish stock with Italian formalism, the experiment has been made once for all. One ought to stay in one's country. The flower of art is the more beautiful and the richer in perfume the more directly it is nourished from the juices of the native soil. It is this that the Norwegian painters and the most representative of the sturdy little Scandinavian School affirm, and also such masters as Mesdag and Israëls, worthy successors of the great Dutchmen. But I should be afraid of allowing myself to be carried into discussions which would exceed the limits of this article, were I to enter upon the subject.

Before concluding I must say at least a few words about the sculpture and the *objets d'art*.

It is to a statue of *La Pensée* (3678), by M. G. Michel, that the sculptors, who almost all of them exhibit at the Champs Élysées, have awarded this year the Medal of Honour. If we, in fact, feel ourselves still capable of admiring a statue which would be contented with being beautiful, and would not think like the 'Victory' of Samothrace, it is certain that to our modern eyes, after centuries of Christianity and literature, the work of the statuary who shall have made the most expressive diagram of the human form will probably appeal most. 'La Pensée,' as M. Michel has delineated it, is a trifle sad and a trifle weary—just a little, and with the instruments of labour placed about her she might be called 'Melancholy,' like the enigmatic figure of Albert Dürer. "Ars longa, vita brevis," such is the theme of her meditations, and the inscription engraven on the trunk on which she sits. When she looks around her at the population of statues deposited in the garden to find or to seek noble and plastic attitudes, no doubt she discovers more than one reason for sadness. The moreshe considers the conditions of the modern statuary, the more reasons will she discover for pitying the fate of sculptors. Where is the central building where the religious or social programme is formulated round which the thoughts of the carvers of stone or marble rallied for discipline and sustenance in the great epochs of art? Where is the temple, church, or palace which will offer to their works the support and the idea of which they have need? And *La Pensée* casts a sad and severe glance at a *Danseuse* (3428) which M. Falguère exhibits at no great distance—art so modern, so recognizable even, that the dancer's presence at the Salon has excited a scandal which has not been by any means injurious to her celebrity, but has certainly not raised the reputation of the sculptor.

With what a feeling of comfort one quits this unhealthy art in order to look at the *Panthères* of M. Gardet (3467, C. E.)! Delacroix wrote one day in his journal on returning home from a visit to the museum of the Jardin des Plantes:

"Éléphants, rhinocéros, hippopotames.....j'ai été saisi, en entrant dans cette collection, d'un sentiment de bonheur. A mesure que j'avancais ce sentiment augmentait; il me semblait que mon être s'élevait au-dessus des vulgarités, des petites idées ou des petites inquiétudes du moment.....Les tigres, les panthères, les jaguars, les lions—d'où vient le mouvement que la vue de tout cela a produit chez moi?"

What put into the soul of the great artist this sense of happiness and this kind of joy, at which he was surprised and which enchanted him, was no doubt that the supple, graceful, and formidable bodies of the panthers and the lions revealed to his eyes, without the complication of literature, by the simple play of natural laws, the ideal of movement and of action which he had sought tremblingly and which he was pursuing feverishly; and what stops us in our turn before the work of Barye—us poor "lords of creation" more or less fossilized in our systems of æsthetic—is that this work affords us a sort of clearer conception of the eternal laws and of the divine mechanism of the creation, disentangled and made evident by the learned observation and the divining sympathy of a great artist. It is a pleasure of the same kind that the beautiful group of M. Gardet has caused us. To follow in their formidable *corps à corps* these two panthers, to see the terrible logic of their beautiful movements, which are determined and worked out with an anatomical precision which detracts in no degree from the *élan*, leaves one full of admiration for this conscientious and brilliant art. It is, to my eyes, the most masterly work in sculpture at the Salons.

Pour l'Honneur, a group commemorative of the defence of Châteaudun, the plaster model of which M. Mercié exhibits (3676), will add nothing to the glory of the author of 'Gloria Victis.' Not one of the numerous *Jeannes d'Arc* who raise their eyes to heaven, fold their arms, or wave a standard at every corner of the Salon, will make

me forget the statues of Frémiet, Paul Dubois, and Chapu; and if as a whole the exhibition of French sculpture still displays great talent and great vitality, I do not see in it any particularly significant work to mention, and it would be quite useless to enumerate and take a great deal of space to discuss all those of which the attentive examination might be of some advantage. I may, however, just mention the tendency, which is becoming more and more general, either to employ polychromy to diversify and animate the sculptured material, or to have recourse to casings of enamel or figures or figurines in sandstone.

In the section of objects of art the precious *bibels* are exceedingly numerous, and whether it be a question of jewels or *objets de vitrine*, the pieces of great value are plentiful. What is scarce is a proper and original feeling for the adaptation of forms to use.

So long as the purpose of the object is not turned to account in the principles that govern its form and decoration, we shall waste in useless and costly fancies much silver and talent without having really served the cause of decorative art. It is, however, certainly a notable step in advance that *objets d'art* have been admitted into the public exhibitions along with pictures and statues. The old academic idea that outside of bronze and sculptured marble, or canvas painted with images of heroes and gods, there was nothing but commercialism, unworthy of an artist—this idea—which the aged Ingres used to urge, with a ferocious pride and a narrow obstinacy, in opposition to the first attempts of the Union of the Arts applied to Industry—has decidedly had its day. All the world has at last recognized that in the world of art, if there are differences of degree between artist and artisan, there is no natural inequality, and that the masterpieces of anonymous artisans, which have introduced a little grace and beauty into household utensils, are—like those of the painters and the glorious sculptors in whom is incarnated across the centuries the soul of humanity—works of conscience and works of love. ANDRÉ MICHEL.

PROF. MIDDLETON.

It is with much regret that we record the death of Mr. J. H. Middleton, the Director of the Art Museum at South Kensington, which took place at his official residence on Wednesday last week.

John Henry Middleton was born fifty years since at Darlington, where his father then practised as an architect; but whilst he was still a child his parents removed to Italy, and he was sent to school at the Benedictine abbey of La Cava, near Naples, where amongst his masters was one who now fills the Papal chair at Rome. This early residence in Italy made Italian as natural to him as his native tongue, and no doubt helped much to the forming of that remarkable facility in the acquirement of languages which he possessed in after life.

On returning to England his parents settled at Cheltenham, and young Middleton continued his schooling there until he went to Exeter College, Oxford. He did not, however, stay to take a degree, though after many years he became an M.A., and lately the University conferred on him the honorary degree of D.O.L. After leaving Oxford he spent some time partly in his father's office and partly in foreign travel, visiting many little-known places in both hemispheres. He finished his architectural education in the office of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and joined his father in practice at Cheltenham. But the work was not congenial to him, and he withdrew from it to give himself up entirely to literary and antiquarian pursuits.

He wrote much for the press and much in the form of lectures, which, having served their purpose, were made no further use of. Some of the lectures, especially a series he delivered at the Royal Academy, would be worth publish-

ing now if they could be recovered. He contributed many articles to the new edition of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' to the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries (of which society he was a vice-president at the time of his death), and to the publications of various archæological societies. Of his books, the one by which he will probably be longest remembered is his 'Ancient Rome.' In preparing it he lived for long periods in Rome—once for over a year together—and his training as an architect was of singular use to him, enabling him to detect and avoid the errors into which all who attempt to work out the stories of old buildings without such training are in danger of falling. The book was received at once as the best of its kind, and the third and enlarged edition will probably for many years to come remain the quarry of the guide-book makers.

Middleton proposed to follow this book up with one on mediæval Rome, but his attention was diverted to ancient Athens, in the study and illustration of which he had made much progress before his official duties and failure of health stopped the work. It is to be hoped that it may be found possible to make use of what he has done.

Of other books it is needless now to write. There was scarcely any subject connected with the history of art upon which Middleton was not well informed, and upon many he was an authority.

In 1886 he was appointed Slade Professor at Cambridge, and, soon after, Keeper of the Fitzwilliam Museum—offices which he held together until 1892, when he was appointed to South Kensington. He had the honorary degree of M.A. in his new university, and was elected a Fellow of King's College, where he resided during what was probably the best period of his life. He was made an honorary Fellow on leaving Cambridge, and received the degree of Litt.D. from the University. He was also a graduate of Bologna.

At Cambridge he did far more than fulfil the bare requirements of his professorship, and there and elsewhere he was always ready with help and advice for those who sought them of him, and his death will be felt as the loss of a friend by many in many parts of the world.

There is little doubt that Middleton had toiled beyond his strength for the greater part of his life, and that when he went to South Kensington he was not equal to the hard work which had to be done there. He soon broke down under it, and, though after a year's rest he was able to return to his post, he was evidently failing, and, when the end came suddenly, it was scarcely unexpected by his intimate friends.

He was married, and leaves a widow and a young daughter. J. T. M.

NEW PRINTS.

We are grateful for the charm and brilliance of an exceedingly fine mezzotint by Mr. H. T. Greenhead, of which Mr. Graves has sent us an artist's proof, after Sir T. Lawrence's splendid three-quarters-length, life-size portrait of Viscountess Castlereagh, a picture which has never been engraved till now. Both in the manner in which the personal graces of the lady are represented and its tonality and chiaroscuro the picture is a perfect example of the painter at his best. The lady's white attire as well as her uncovered face and shoulders have been differentiated by the engraver with regard to the brightness of the large white cloud which forms the background of the picture in a manner deserving of great admiration. The original belongs to Lord Londonderry.

Mr. Lefèvre has published a small plate engraved by Mr. J. B. Pratt in the mixed manner after a capital study by Mlle. R. Bonheur, entitled 'Maternal Affection,' and representing a doe and fawn in a sunlit wood. In its way the picture is fresh and sound, and the print, though lacking some of the masculine

qualities of the painter's style and the firmness and breadth of her touch, is really good. The publisher has sent us an artist's proof of this, his latest issue.

'Milton visitant Galilée, à Florence, en 1640,' is the title of a picture by M. Tito Lessi, which M. Armand Mathéy-Doret etched for M. Sedelmeyer, who has sent us an artist's proof with the *remarque* (a book, a laurel crown, and a telescope) of the excellent, elaborate, and highly successful plate. The tale of the picture is perfectly well told in that unexceptionably clever manner of M. Lessi's with which, although it is not the best art, it is impossible to find fault. We recognize Galilée, but Milton's face is less English than we know it to have been. Yet the design, composition, attitudes, and expressions are simply irrefragable. The print was No. 4594 of last year's Salon.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 13th inst. the following, from the collection of the late Sir Julian Goldsmid. Drawings: Birket Foster, Chartres, 58*l.* Copley Fielding, Landscape, with river, 96*l.* C. Stanfield, Ghent, 110*l.* E. Frère, The New Boots, 78*l.* E. Warren, Autumn in the Woods, 64*l.* L. Haghe, Reading the New Sonnet, 50*l.* Vicat Cole, A Surrey Heath, Autumn, 273*l.* Carl Haag, Eliezer returning from his Mission, 231*l.* Pictures: C. Seiler, A Cavalier, 110*l.* C. Kiesel, An Inmate of the Harem, head of an Eastern woman, 168*l.* L. Deutsch, An Egyptian Dealer in Bric-à-Brac, 257*l.* A. Schreyer, Horses frightened by Fire, 546*l.* W. Hilton, Nature blowing Bubbles for her Children, 178*l.* Erskine Nicol, Interior of an Irish Inn, 120*l.* R. Ansdell, Crossing the Ford, Seville, 173*l.* Sir E. Landseer, The Trickster, 126*l.* T. Creswick, A Mountain Pass, 115*l.* David Roberts, Interior of the Cathedral of Seville during the Ceremony of Corpus Christi, 157*l.* F. Goodall, Cranmer at the Traitors' Gate, 367*l.* B. W. Leader, On the Wye, 126*l.* E. Long, A Street Scene in Madrid, 546*l.* Vicat Cole, Noon in the Corn-Field, 194*l.* Keeley Halswelle, Il Madonnajo, image-seller of Naples, 215*l.* Hon. J. Collier, Pharaoh's Handmaidens, 162*l.* Colin Hunter, Wintry Weather, 168*l.* J. B. Burgess, Una Limosnita por el Amor de Dios, 336*l.* E. W. Cooke, Chioggian Fishing Vessels, 420*l.* J. C. Hook, Catching Sand-Launce, 577*l.* T. S. Cooper, In the Canterbury Meadows, 346*l.* E. J. Poynter, Knucklebones, 483*l.* On the Temple Steps, 315*l.* L. Alma Tadema, Expectations, 2,047*l.* Lord Leighton, Listening, 514*l.* Sir J. C. Millais, The Little Speedwell's Darling Blue, 1,470*l.* J. Linnell, Grand Landscape in Wales, 840*l.* J. Stark, A Country Lane, 346*l.* Patrick Nasmyth, View in Kent, 535*l.* C. Stanfield, A Guarda Costa riding out the Gale off Fuentarabia, 2,415*l.* J. Constable, The Embarkation of George IV. from Whitehall, 2,100*l.* J. M. W. Turner, Rockets and Blue Lights to warn Steamboats off Shoal-Water, 3,885*l.* Sea Piece, 2,152*l.* Early English, Portrait of a Lady, 152*l.* Richard Cosway, Lady Carey, 215*l.* Sir W. Beechey, Frederica Charlotte Catherine, Duchess of York, 1,470*l.* J. Hoppner, Portrait of a Lady, 1,155*l.* G. Romney, James Oliver, 273*l.* Mrs. Oliver, 3,255*l.* Lady Urith Shore, 2,100*l.* Miss Harriet Shore, 2,887*l.* Contemplation, 1,270*l.* T. Gainsborough, A Grand Landscape, view at Schockerwick, near Bath, 3,255*l.* Dorothea, Lady Eden, 5,250*l.* Mr. and Mrs. Dehaney (?) and their Daughter, 2,205*l.* Sir Joshua Reynolds, Charles Manners, Fourth Duke of Rutland, 1,470*l.* Barbara, Countess of Coventry, 3,990*l.* Hon. Mary Monckton, 7,875*l.* Mrs. Mathew, 4,200*l.* Mariesschi, The Grand Canal, Venice, 346*l.* F. Guardi, A Gondola Race on the Grand Canal, Venice, 210*l.* N. Largillière, Portrait of James Francis Edward Stuart, 110*l.* Van

Dyck School, Henrietta Maria, Princess of France and Queen to King Charles I., 178*l.* Sir Antonio More, Portrait of Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, 189*l.* F. Pourbus, A Youthful Knight of the Order of Santiago of Spain, 378*l.* Jan Steen, The Guitar Lesson, 577*l.*

The same auctioneers sold on the 16th inst. the following, also from the collection of the late Sir Julian Goldsmid. Engravings: After Sir J. Reynolds, The Hon. Miss Monckton, by J. Jacobé, 31*l.* The Discovery, by J. R. Smith, 42*l.* After A. Kauffman, Cupid and Cephis, by T. Burke, 27*l.* After Hamilton, The Seasons, by Bartolozzi, 64*l.* After R. Cosway, Girl with a Bow, and Girl at a Well, by J. Agar, 50*l.* Miniature: James I. and his Family, by W. De Passe, 44*l.* Drawings: F. Boucher, Venus with Doves, 157*l.* R. Cosway, Portrait of a Lady, holding a vase, 84*l.*; Portrait of a Lady, in a landscape, 73*l.*

The same auctioneers sold on the 17th inst. the following, from various collections. Engravings: After Meissonier, 1814, by J. Jacquet, 26*l.* After A. Kauffman, Venus attired by the Graces, by Bartolozzi, 31*l.* After Morland, St. James's Park, and A Tea Garden, by Soiron, 68*l.*

Messrs. Robinson & Fisher sold on the 10th inst. the following picture from the collection of the late Viscount Clifden: G. Romney, Portraits of Caroline, Viscountess Clifden, and her sister, Lady Elizabeth Spencer, representing Music and Painting, 11,025*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE "Exhibition of Sketches and Studies" by members of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, which is now open in Piccadilly, comprises more than four hundred examples, none of them strikingly ambitious nor important. There are, nevertheless, a considerable proportion that are bright, fresh, and artistic; and not a few of them—while they are to be bought for comparatively small prices—are even more charming, original, and characteristic of the painters than works which crowd the annual gatherings of finished specimens held in the same gallery. Considerations of space forbid us doing more than give the titles of the better drawings. These are Mr. Fulleylove's 'Paris, Garden of the Luxembourg,' 'Les Invalides,' 'Tuileries Gardens,' and 'Versailles'; Mr. F. Walton's 'On the Golf Links, Lelant,' 'Lelant Church,' and 'The Lion and Gull Rocks, from Pentreath'; Mrs. Duffield's 'Two Studies of Roses'; Mr. W. Langley's 'An Old Soldier'; Mr. E. Davies's 'An Old Barn'; Mr. C. A. Smith's 'After Rain'; the late Mr. P. Mitchell's 'Porth Cumb Beach' and 'Babbicombe'; Mr. T. A. Brown's 'Who loves, follows me'; Mr. M. Ludby's 'Homewards'; Mr. J. Aumonier's 'A Quiet Day'; Mr. T. Macquoid's 'Tempus fugit'; Mr. E. M. Wimperis's 'Marnhull, Dorset'; Mr. H. Caffieri's 'Perched' and 'Caught'; Mr. H. Hine's 'Village of Graveley'; Mr. J. White's 'On the Sands,' 'Brancombe Beach in Winter,' and 'Sherburton Bridge, Dartmoor'; and Mr. A. W. Weedon's 'Afternoon, West Coast.'

MR. J. J. SHANNON'S twenty-four pictures, which, as we have already stated, are now on view in the gallery of the Fine-Art Society, consist largely of examples which are already known to the public, but have by no means lost their charms on that account. Among the most characteristic and admirable are the following: 'Tales of Japan,' a delightful little girl looking at a number of Japanese coloured legendary prints; the very fine portrait of 'Josef Hofmann' seated at his pianoforte; the masculine 'Col. Lockwood'; the subtle and delicate life-size whole-length portrait of the 'Marchioness of Granby,' a wonderful illustration of a highly strung and nervous physique; the beautiful

'Marian'; a new picture of a lovely lady going up a staircase, and accordingly called 'The Stairs'—the head is, by the way, too big; and 'H. Vigne, Esq.'

ALL admirers of the poetry of Christina Rossetti will be glad to hear that, by way of commemorating her genius and her virtues, Sir E. Burne-Jones has undertaken to design a series of paintings for the reredos of Christ Church, Woburn Square, which she frequented during many years. It is believed that there are many who will with much pleasure contribute to this memorial, and we are asked to invite all those who are so inclined to communicate with the Rev. J. J. G. Nash, Incumbent of Christ Church, 92, Gower Street, or to pay their subscriptions to the Rossetti Memorial Account in the Bank of England, E.C.

WE are glad to hear that something is at last to be done to preserve the fourteenth century clergy house at Alfriston, Sussex, probably one of the oldest buildings of the kind in England. The vicar did his best to arouse local interest in it, but his utmost efforts did not draw enough money from the Sussex folk for its repair, and when we saw it last month it was in a more ruinous state than ever, with the exception of the roof, which has been replaced. The windows were falling out, and the whole structure looked dangerous. The door was open, and there was apparently no caretaker. This will all be amended now that the vicar and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have sold the clergy house for 10*l.* to the National Trust for the Preservation of Places of Historic Interest. It will, however, cost a few hundred pounds to put the house into a safe and weather-proof state—apart from all question of restoration, which we hope may not be attempted—and subscriptions are solicited for this purpose by Miss Octavia Hill, and should be sent to her or to the Treasurer of the National Trust, 1, Great College Street, Westminster.

MR. BATSFORD will shortly publish a complete facsimile reproduction of Heppelwhite's rare folio book of furniture designs issued in 1789, and entitled 'The Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Guide.' The original book contains 127 engraved plates illustrating nearly 300 designs for every article of household furniture.

MR. BRADLEY is much vexed with us for saying, in our notice of the Summer Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, that the cattle in his drawing called 'The Champion, the Wild Cattle of Chillingham,' which we otherwise praised, "are neither robust nor rough enough for nature." He thinks that "to say I have failed to give correctly the characteristics of these cattle is a very strong assertion to make against an artist who has devoted at least thirty-five years to the study of animal life, and especially of cattle," and he asks to be allowed to state the following facts:—

"Through the kindness of Lord Tankerville, I spent a week or ten days at Chillingham Castle, for the especial purpose of making studies from these interesting cattle, his Lordship giving me every facility, giving me the assistance of a keeper and the loan of a powerful field-glass to enable me to carry out my work properly, for you must understand that you cannot approach these animals, for they are as wild and as timid as deer, and to obtain any near view (say from one hundred and fifty to five hundred yards) they must be stalked. With the help of my powerful field-glass I was enabled to bring them apparently to within a few yards of me, so that I can place implicit trust in my studies made under these circumstances. These cattle are not robust in the full sense of the word, not nearly so robust as a well-bred Scot; they are small, long, and lithe, and delicately muscular, not roughly so. Like the Scotch cattle, they have two coats, a summer and a winter one; in the summer and up to the middle or end of October they are almost smooth in coat, excepting a little roughness on the forehead and round the neck. (The period of my drawing is the end of September.) In winter, and up to May, they are rough in coat. From these studies I have painted four important pictures and drawings (all publicly

exhibited); this is the first time that the correctness of my delineation has been questioned."

Mr. Bradley is an accomplished and painstaking artist, but, having some knowledge of the Chillingham cattle, we cannot quite agree with his opinion of his drawing.

THE excavations of the German School at Santorin (Thera) have begun near the farm of the *Evangelismós* in the district of Mesa-Vouno. The first few days' work has resulted in the discovery of the ruined temple of Apollo Carneius, and of another building which is supposed to be the temple of Dionysos. Scattered among the architectural remains were found numerous inscriptions, belonging chiefly to the last three centuries B.C., together with many pieces of sculpture, the most notable of which is a headless statue of Venus resembling the well-known Venus of Milo. A *nymphæum* cut into the rock, with an inscription and several seats, has also been laid bare on the slopes of the neighbouring hill. Amongst the fragments of pottery found in these explorations numbers are very ancient, and belong to the so-called geometric style.

At Delphi, in the excavations of the Stadium, an important inscription has been found which contains some prescriptions on the diet of the athletes. Amongst other restrictions there is one forbidding the use of new wine.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—'Die Walküre.'
QUEEN'S HALL.—Herr Mottl's Wagner Festival Concert.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mlle. Landi's Concert; Kneisel Quartet Concert.
QUEEN'S HALL.—Philharmonic Concert.

THE reason why Wagner's 'Die Walküre' was performed in French last Saturday at Covent Garden was, doubtless, because some of the artists who have been playing at the Paris Opéra were in the cast. One was M. Alvarez, who was remarkably fine both in singing and acting as Siegmund, and another Mlle. Lola Beeth, who has at last come to London. The expectations of those who had not heard her abroad could not have been disappointed. Her voice is not very powerful, but it is of pleasant quality, and in appearance and bearing she is more than ordinarily attractive. As Wotan M. Albers was not sufficiently imposing, but the part was much curtailed. Madame Mantelli was fairly commendable as Brünnhilde, and the part of Hunding is suited to M. Castelmarty. The "Walkürenritt" went well, but languages other than French were occasionally to be heard. Signor Mancinelli's orchestra was admirable, and for once the Italian conductor did not permit the brass to dominate everything else.

The success of Herr Felix Mottl's Wagner concerts has continued to the close, the audience at the final performance this season, on Thursday last week, being as large as ever, and it is not surprising that Mr. Schulz-Curtius announces a further series of performances, to take place presumably in the autumn. The programme on the present occasion consisted of four important selections from 'Der Ring des Nibelungen,' namely, the "Schmiedelieder" and closing love duet from 'Siegfried,' and the scene with the Norns and the mighty *finale* from 'Götterdämmerung.' As regards the orchestra Wagner's music could not have been more superbly interpreted, some of the instruments, including two tenor and two bass tubas and a contrabass trombone, having been specially

constructed for these concerts, so that the master's intentions were carried out as nearly as possible. As to the efforts of the German vocalists we cannot speak so highly. Frau Ida Doxat, Frau Mottl, Fräulein Gelber, and Herren Gerhäuser and Bussart are all earnest artists, but their vocal methods are scarcely palatable to English ears.

An enjoyable vocal recital, or rather chamber concert, was given by Mlle. Camilla Landi at St. James's Hall on Friday afternoon last week. The accomplished vocalist was heard in the *scena* from the last act of 'Le Prophète,' and songs by Tosti, Chaminade, and other composers, the various items all displaying her perfectly trained mezzo-soprano voice to great advantage. Mlle. Chaminade on this occasion brought forward a Trio in a minor from her own pen, in which she was joined by MM. Johannes Wolff and Hollman. Though not marked by much originality, it is written with refinement and musicianly feeling, as are some pretty songs which were also introduced on this occasion.

The Kneisel String Quartet from Boston, U.S., made a highly favourable impression at their first concert in London on Monday afternoon. The names of the performers are Herren Franz Kneisel, Otto Roth, L. Svečenski, and Alwin Schroeder. Their *ensemble* is perfect, like that of the once celebrated Heckmann Quartet, and the Bostonians have much finer instruments. They commenced with a Quartet in c sharp minor, Op. 17, by Signor Sgambati, much brighter and fresher than the Italian composer's earlier instrumental works; and the other examples of this pure form of musical art were Beethoven's in c, from the set of six, Op. 18, and Schumann's in A, Op. 41, No. 3. In tone, phrasing, and artistic perception of the requirements of the music there was no room for adverse criticism of any kind. The Kneisel Quartet may look with perfect confidence for the favour of English musical amateurs.

It is incomprehensible why the executive of the Philharmonic Society should obstinately persist in offering programmes of such inordinate length as that of Wednesday last. It was melancholy to witness the Queen's Hall rapidly emptying while such a glorious work as Schubert's Symphony in c, No. 9, was being performed by Sir A. C. Mackenzie's orchestra. There were two lengthy concertos, though one would have been ample. Herr Pecsli—who would seem to have dropped the *a* out of his name—played Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto creditably, and gained surprising favour from the audience. Herr Reisenauer was less satisfactory in Beethoven's Concerto in c minor, No. 3, and the *cadenza* he introduced in the first movement was far too long and wanting in symmetry and proportion. Mr. Hamish MacCunn's graphic and powerful piece 'The Ship o' the Fiend' was finely rendered, and Mlle. Camilla Landi's perfect vocalization lent the fullest possible effect to Berlioz's characteristic air 'La Captive.' This concert was the last of the Philharmonic Society's eighty-fourth season.

RECENT MUSICAL LITERATURE.

Beethoven and his Nine Symphonies. By George Grove, C.B. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)—No musician, whether professional or amateur, would call into question the estimable services rendered by Sir George Grove in his analytical notes placed in the programme books of the Crystal Palace Concerts, more particularly as regards the works of Beethoven and Schubert. Hopes may be expressed that the present volume may eventually be supplemented by another dealing with the younger master, some of whose treasures Sir George Grove managed to unearth many years ago. He declares, and with justice, that Beethoven's original scores should be used without the so-called "emendations" to be found in later editions. Works which, as the author says, are as great in their own line as Shakspeare's plays, have been subjected to similarly unceremonious editing. *Tempo* directions, marks for phrasing, and even notes, have been altered by those who no doubt imagined with all conscientiousness that they were doing honour to the Bonn master. Of course, first editions are not always strictly accurate—the first folio of Shakspeare, for example, containing many obvious errors—and for years two redundant bars were printed in the third movement of Beethoven's c minor Symphony. But as a general principle Sir George Grove's views are unanswerable. On one point, however, we must venture to disagree with the author. He speaks of his "imperfect remarks"; but as a matter of fact he has consulted every possible authority, and his book does not consist merely of analyses of the symphonies, but teems with reminiscences and anecdotes. As to the fervid, eloquent, and eminently readable style of the writer there is no occasion to speak, as it had won admiration many years before the publication of this volume, which is one that should be in the hands of every musical student.

The History of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah.' By F. G. Edwards. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)—It will scarcely be denied that since the production of Handel's 'Messiah' no choral work has taken such firm root in the affections of the English musical public as 'Elijah.' The composer did not have to wait, like so many, for posterity to judge of his merits. He became a sort of musical idol, and 'Elijah,' produced at the Birmingham Festival on Wednesday morning, August 26th, 1846, was at once acclaimed as a masterpiece of the highest rank, a position it has maintained for fifty years. So-called "Jubilee performances" are announced in all parts of the country, and the present time is therefore highly opportune for the appearance of Mr. Edwards's book, which it may be said at once displays a large measure of industry in collecting and collating facts and reminiscences chiefly, but not wholly, concerning 'Elijah.' As early as 1836 Mendelssohn, writing to Klingemann, said, "Give all the care and thought you now bestow upon 'St. Paul' to an 'Elijah,' or a 'St. Peter,' or even an 'Og of Bashan'!" We know how painstaking and conscientious the master was in composition, pruning and re-pruning his works, sometimes for years. The score of 'Elijah' is very different as we now know it from the version produced at Birmingham, and the improvements are unquestionable. The subject of the Tishbite prophet had been previously treated by the late Sir George Elvey in an oratorio called 'Mount Carmel,' which, we believe, remains unpublished, though it contains some effective music. Mr. Edwards's volume includes portraits of Mendelssohn at the age of twenty-six from a pencil drawing by Mücke belonging to Mrs. Victor Benecke, William Bartholomew, Madame Caradori Allan, and Herr Staadigl, and also facsimiles of the composer's handwriting.

The Life of the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley. By F. W. Joyce. (Methuen & Co.)—The lives of few English musicians have been more worthy of

record than that of the late Oxford Professor of Music, and Mr. Joyce has done his work with a thoroughness and impartiality which makes this memoir peculiarly valuable. Born in 1825 of parents in good circumstances, Ouseley received every encouragement to develop his natural musical abilities. His education was liberal, and he became not only a skilful executant on the organ and violoncello, but an able linguist. He was gifted with a singularly delicate sense of absolute pitch, and with the power of improvisation, in which he frequently astonished the most cultured musicians of his day. Mr. Joyce records many anecdotes, and among these there is a story of a remarkable example of boyish programme music, written at the age of six and a half years and descriptive of an illness. The portions of this quaint little piece which are directed to be played include several headings: "Beginning to be ill; Now I'm very ill; Iller than ever; Blisters, a little better; Not quite well yet; Now I'm quite well." It has been advanced by some that Ouseley's classical training and wide reading in mediæval literature had a repressive effect on his imaginative faculties. Be this as it may, the fact remains that his compositions certainly lack spontaneity and the warmth of expression which characterize modern music of the highest class. His reputation as a composer will rest chiefly on his church music, in which we find devotional earnestness and masterly command of contrapuntal resource. Ouseley's greatest achievement was the foundation of St. Michael's College at Tenbury, and concerning this Mr. Joyce supplies many interesting particulars. The book also contains an able commentary on his compositions from the pen of Mr. G. R. Sinclair, organist of Hereford Cathedral, who was formerly a chorister at Tenbury. Portraits of the clerical musician taken at various periods of his life and an excellent index are included in the volume. Further particulars concerning Ouseley's career may be found in Prof. Ebenezer Prout's obituary notice in the *Athenæum* (No. 3207). It was in 1855 that he was appointed to the position of Professor of Music at Oxford, and this he held until he ended his career suddenly, as he wished, on April 6th, 1889.

THE LINCOLN AND PETERBOROUGH FESTIVAL.

THE "Oratorio Festival" which was celebrated on Wednesday at Lincoln Cathedral is the third that has been held there in connexion with Peterborough, and it proved successful. Could another cathedral centre be induced to join, there would seem, indeed, to be no reason why these festivals should not rival in importance the annual gatherings of the "Three Choirs" of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester. Unlike the majority of musical festivals, however, that at Lincoln is not associated with charitable schemes, and the music is expressly stated by the festival committee to be presented as a devotional service. The art is thus accorded its highest mission, and, to judge by the earnestness of the executants and the remarkably reverent demeanour of the huge congregation, which completely filled the spacious and noble edifice, the aim of the committee is fully realized and widely appreciated. The works selected for Wednesday's programme were Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' and the first two parts of Haydn's 'Creation.' The principal soloists engaged for these oratorios were Miss Anna Williams, Miss Lucie Johnstone, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Watkin Mills, who received capable assistance in 'Elijah' from Miss Warrenner, Mrs. J. Orange, Mr. E. Dunkerton, and Mr. G. Hadley. The chorus consisted of about five hundred vocalists, drawn from Lincoln, Peterborough, Boston, Gainsborough, Grantham, Louth, Nottingham, and Sleaford, and proved a highly efficient body. The voices were of good quality, especially those of the sopranos, and although

the tenors appeared to be somewhat weak numerically the balance of tone was satisfactory. In the rendering of 'Elijah' greater intensity of expression, and particularly in the more dramatic choral passages, was sometimes desirable, but in many other portions of the work the singing attained a high degree of excellence. Praise is therefore due to the choirmasters of the respective districts, as well as to Dr. George J. Bennett, the organist of Lincoln Cathedral and conductor of the festival. The orchestra was no less satisfactory. This comprised some sixty instrumentalists, twenty of whom came from London and seventeen from Birmingham. Mr. Alfred Burnett was principal violin.

After the usual collects had been read, Wesley's hymn "Ye servants of God" was sung to the tune 'Hanover,' commonly ascribed to Dr. Croft. This, as well as the hymn "Now thank we all our God," which closed the evening service, had been effectively scored for the orchestra by Dr. G. J. Bennett. It is unnecessary to speak in detail of the manner in which Madame Anna Williams and Mr. Ben Davies rendered their respective parts in Mendelssohn's masterpiece; let it suffice that both artists were in excellent voice and sang impressively. Miss Johnstone also sang with fervour and refinement; but her articulation was not sufficiently distinct, nor her phrasing broad enough for so large a building. These are matters to which Miss Johnstone should give attention, for she has a voice of beautiful quality. Mr. Watkin Mills gave his customary forcible interpretation of the part of the Prophet.

The inclusion in the evening performance of Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' had given rise to some controversy, owing to the Dean of Lincoln, the Very Rev. E. C. Wickham, having altered the original text in order to bring it in harmony with the English Church; but the alterations merely consisted in the conversion of the petitions to the Virgin Mary into prayers to the Father or the Son, a proceeding which, under the circumstances, was distinctly called for.

It must be admitted, however, that it would have been better to have selected a work more congenial both in text and music with the spirit of the occasion. On the manner of its rendering there is no need to comment; nor does the performance of the familiar numbers from Haydn's 'Creation' call for remark, save that the principal soloists were the same that sustained the chief rôles at the afternoon service, and that the choir again sang in a praiseworthy manner. At both services skilful assistance was given by Dr. Haydn Keeton, who presided at an admirably toned chancel organ specially built for the occasion by Messrs. Cousins, of Lincoln. The excellence of the seating arrangements and courteous assistance of the stewards should also be acknowledged.

BRISTOL TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL.

No excuse need be offered for drawing prominent attention to this gathering, which will be held in the Colston Hall from the 14th to the 17th of October. The musical feuds in the Western city have ended, and Mr. George Riseley has at last attained his proper position as conductor of the festival. A splendid programme has been arranged, the standard works, of course, including 'The Messiah' and 'Elijah,' without which a festival scheme is scarcely considered complete. Wagner is strongly represented, the selections including 'Siegfried's Tod' and the closing scene from 'Götterdämmerung,' the Overture to 'Tannhäuser,' the Vorspiel and "Liebestod" from 'Tristan und Isolde,' and the "Walkürenritt" and the closing scene from 'Die Walküre.' Brahms's Symphony in D, No. 2, and Rhapsodie for contralto solo, male chorus, and orchestra; Dr. Hubert Parry's 'Job' and Prof. Ebenezer Prout's Organ Concerto in E flat, both the works last named to be conducted by their respective composers; and items by Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart,

Weber, Gluck, Dvorák, Gounod (whose posthumous Requiem Mass will be performed for the first time in England), Schumann, Liszt, Sullivan, Mackenzie, German, McCunn, and Walter Macfarren are also to be performed. The principal vocalists engaged are Mesdames Albani, Malten, Esther Palliser, Hilda Wilson, and Witting, and Messrs. Lloyd, Ben Davies, Braxton Smith, Andrew Black, and Plunket Greene. Mr. D. W. Rootham will once more be the chorus master, and there will be an orchestra of ninety performers. No fewer than eight composers have accepted the invitation of the committee to direct their own works at the festival.

Musical Gossip.

MR. LEWIS THOMAS, a once popular bass vocalist, died last Saturday night at the age of seventy, after a long illness. Commencing life as a wood carver, he eventually decided to adopt the musical profession. For a time he was a singer in Worcester and St. Paul's cathedrals, and later at the Temple Church. Eventually he became a favourite concert artist, especially in oratorio, and after his retirement devoted himself to musical journalism, being for some years editor of the *Lute*. His two sons, W. H. Thomas and F. L. Thomas, are both well established in the musical profession.

MISS MARIE BREMA will undertake the principal female part in Saint-Saëns's 'Samson and Dalila' at the performance of this work by the Queen's Hall Choral Society on December 3rd. Miss Brema has had great success in America in this work at the Cincinnati Festival and elsewhere.

MR. L. LANDI will be assisted by Mr. Theodore Byard and Messrs. Louis Pecskaï, Marix Loevensohn, and Mark Hambourg, at her second recital, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday afternoon next.

INADVERTENTLY we stated that Beethoven's 'Eroica' Symphony was performed at the last Richter Concert, whereas the work given was the Bonn master's c minor Symphony, which, however heroic in character, is not the 'Eroica.'

MR. G. H. BETJEMANN has accepted the conductorship of the Oxford Orchestral Society.

MR. CHARLES GARDNER gave his annual chamber concert in the small Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon, when he played, in conjunction with other artists, Schumann's Piano-forte Quintet in E flat, Op. 44, and some of his pianoforte pupils showed the results of good training.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	Kneisel Quartet Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Miss MacDougall's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Miss Jeanne Louste and Mr. Mockridge's Vocal Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Madame Kate Lee's Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden, 8, 'Lohengrin.'
—	Signor Gennaro Fabozzi's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
Tues.	Herr David Popper's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Mr. Hirwen Jones's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Herr Otto Feiniger's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Landi's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	The Clinton Combination Clarinet Demonstration, 4, Royal College of Music.
—	Signorine Giulia and Sofia Ravogli's Recital of 'Zanetto' (postponed from the 19th inst.), 4.30, No. 7, Chesterfield Gardens.
—	Mlle. Blanche Marchesi's Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Wed.	Herr Heinrich Lutter's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Wilhem Ganz's Annual Concert, 3, Fortman Rooms.
—	Miss Gertrude Collins's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Oscar Noye's Vocal Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Mr. Alvin Holst's Violin Recital, 3.30, Indian Room, No. 24, Park Lane.
—	Miss Violet Nicholson and Miss Lucie Johnstone's Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Thurs.	Miss Alice Liebmann's Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Miss S. C. Jones's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mrs. Arthur Chambers and Miss Helen Cholsy's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Arthur van Dooren's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.
—	M. Nideren Ophelm's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Fri.	Mr. E. Holland's Academy Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Signorina Elvira Gambogi's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal College of Music Concert, 7.45.
—	Miss Large's Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Sat.	Mr. John Dunn's Violin Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
—	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

'MAGDA' at the Lyceum has not held possession of the boards much longer than 'Michael and his Lost Angel,' and is to-night replaced by 'The School for Scandal,' given with a strong cast. From the rebuffs he has encountered Mr. Forbes Robertson should learn a lesson that does not often need enforcement on actor or manager, that he himself and not another is the person whom the playgoer wishes to see suited with a part.

CLEVER acting by Miss Fanny Brough, who, in a barrister's wig and gown, defends in a magistrate's court inoffensive individuals in whom a modern Dogberry has scented criminals, failed in the case of Mr. F. Horner's three-act farce 'The Sunbury Scandal' to compensate for the dullness and extravagance of the early acts. The piece accordingly, which was produced on Thursday in last week at Terry's Theatre, did not greatly commend itself. Mr. F. Kerr, Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, and Miss Maude Millet took part in the performance.

THE remaining lease of the Garrick Theatre, extending, it is said, over twenty-one years, has passed from the hands of Mr. John Hare into those of Mr. William Greet, Mr. Englebach, and Mr. George Dance.

'THE CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER' is the title of the piece in rehearsal at the Gaiety Theatre; Miss Ellaline Terriss and Mr. Seymour Hicks will take part in the representation.

AFTER Mr. Tree's secession from the Haymarket the theatre will pass into the hands of Mr. Cyril Maude and Mr. F. Harrison. A piece by Mr. H. V. Esmond will be the first novelty.

YET one more experiment will be made at the Olympic, at which house Mr. Leonard Outram will produce a new spectacular play.

IN the forthcoming revival at Drury Lane, in which Miss Beringer will repeat her performance of Romeo, Miss Kate Rorke is to be the Juliet.

'IN SIGHT OF ST. PAUL'S,' a drama by Mr. Sutton Vane, which has been played in America, and once, for copyright purposes, in this country, is to be given at the Princess's.

A PLAY extracted from 'The Pilgrim's Progress' of Bunyan has been given for copyright purposes at the Olympic.

A THREE-ACT farce by Messrs. George D. Day and Allen Reed is to be given on the afternoon of July 2nd at the Comedy Theatre.

'PLAYING THE GAME,' a three-act farce (with songs) by Messrs. W. Younge and A. Flaxman, has been given at the Strand Theatre. Its story reverses that of 'High Life below Stairs.'

'CARMEN' is this evening withdrawn from the Gaiety Theatre.

'A WANDERER FROM VENUS,' a fantastic comedy by Mr. Robert Buchanan and "Charles Marlowe," has been given at Croydon. It is in a similar vein to 'Pygmalion and Galatea' and 'Niobe all Smiles.' Miss Harriet Jay, Miss Kate Rorke, and Messrs. Oswald Yorke, Anson, and Beauchamp took part in the representation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. S. S.—E. H. M. G.—H. S. W.—S.—M. H.—W. H. C. S.—Private Student—received.

W. B. L.—We cannot undertake to reply to such questions.

Erratum.—No. 3581, p. 775, col. 2, line 23, for "Missa" read *Incisa*.

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London: CHATTO & WINDUS, 214, Piccadilly, W.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Broom's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.

Printed by JOHN C. FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Broom's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.; and Published by the said JOHN C. FRANCIS at Broom's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.

Agents for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburne and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh.—Saturday, June 20, 1896.